FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

*Vol II No 003* *5 January 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Political Committee Meets in Prague AA 1
CTK Reports 3 Jan Sessions AA 1
PAP Notes Jaruzelski Activities AA 1
Andropov Chairs 4 Jan Session AA 2
CTK Releases Political Committee Communique AA 2
'Grand Peace Proposal' Forthcoming AA 2
Summit Ends, Andropov Departs [AFP] AA 3
CPCZ CC Reception, Husak Remarks Reported AA 4
Polish Press Praises Warsaw Pact, Conference AA 4

ALBANIA

Pact Summit Warmongering Aim: USSR Diktat B 1
Expert Claims Country Has Rich Energy Potential B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 31 Dec]
Official Reviews 1982 Work, 1983 Prospects B 2
Carcani, Others Inaugurate Apartments in Tirana B 3

BULGARIA

'Anti-Bulgarian Campaign' on Antonov Case Viewed [Tsakov] C 1
Press on Antonov Case C 1
Zhivkov Greets Ethiopian COPWE Congress C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Jan]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

WFTU Leader Denounces 'Anti-Bulgarian Campaign' D 1
New Regulations for Private Sales Promulgated D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 3 Jan]
Daily Assesses Preparations for 1983 Harvest [RUDE PRAVO 3 Jan] D 2
Briefs: Foreign Currency Allocations; D 2
Industrial Trust Reorganization

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Greets Fidel Castro on Anniversary E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Jan]
SED Central Committee Greets Ethiopian Congress E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Jan]
Hoffmann, Dickel Greet Army, Police on New Year E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Dec]
DER SPIEGEL: Objectors To Serve Under Arms [3 Jan] E 3

DPA: Bishops Comment on Military Service E 3
Authorities Catch FRG Spy 'Red-Handed' E 3
Mitzinger Answers Listeners' Questions on Energy E 3

HUNGARY

MAGYAR HIRLAP on Soviet Disarmament Proposal F 1
Mihaly Korom Views Legality, Public Order F 2
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 31 Dec]

POLAND

Urban Holds Press Conference 4 January G 1
Relations With U.S. G 1
Warsaw Pact Session G 1
Status of Political Offenders G 2
Arrested Solidarity, KOR Leaders G 2
Madej on 3-Year Plan, Socioeconomic Policy G 3
[GLOS SZCZECINSKI 9 Dec]
Ministers Speak on Achievements, Plans G 6
More on Economic Performance G 7
Report on Food Supplies Available for January G 8
Army Daily Terms Government 'Multiparty System' G 8
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Trade Ties With USSR G 9
Economic Agreement With Norway Extended G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Dec]
Briefs: New ZSL Publication G 10

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Speaks at Agricultural Council Plenum H 1
[SCINTEIA 29 Dec]
Ceausescu Addresses New Year Well-Wishers H 12
[SCINTEIA 31 Dec]
High-Ranking Officers and Generals Promoted H 15
[SCINTEIA 30 Dec]
Presidential Decree Grants Certain Pardons H 16
[SCINTEIA 29 Dec]
Foreign Trade Minister Addresses RCP Conference H 16

YUGOSLAVIA

New Delhi Nonaligned Summit Previewed I 1
[Gavrilovic]
Belgrade TV Reports Presidency Session 22 Dec I 2
DELO Carries Ravnik Address to LCY 25 Dec [28 Dec] I 2
Corn Harvest of 11 Million Tons Reported I 4
[BORBA 25 Dec]
NIN Interviews Sukrija on Nationalism, Kosovo [26 Dec] I 5
KOMUNIST Interviews Vlasi I 11
Briefs: New Magazine in Albania; I 13
Trade Protocol With Hungary;
Macedonian Exports;
Margan, Islamic Leader

## WARSAW PACT POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN PRAGUE

### CTK Reports 3 Jan Sessions

LD041644 Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 4 Jan 83

["Treaty -- Communique" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- A session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee opened here tdoay, attended by the following delegations:

A Bulgarian delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, a Hungarian delegation headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, a delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), a Polish Delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, a Romanian delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president, a delegation of the USSR led by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and a Czechoslovak delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president.

The session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee is also attended by Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the combined armed forces of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty.

The session was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president who cordially welcomed the delegations of the fraternal countries. The participants observed a minute of silence in honour of the memory of Leonid Brezhnev.

The morning session was chaired by the head of the Polish delegation, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The afternoon session was chaired by the head of the Romanian delegation, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president. [sentence as received]

The Political Consultative Committee considered topical problems of the struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war, preservation and strengthening of the process of relaxation and development of cooperation in Europe.

### PAP Notes Jaruzelski Activities

LD041540 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 4 Jan 83

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Kaniewski]

[Text] Prague 4 Jan -- A summit conference of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee opened here tdoay. The Polish delegation is led by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The Political Consultative Committee is reviewing the results of the treaty's operation since its previous conference in Warsaw in May 1980.

On the basis of assessment of the present international situation the Political Consultative Committee will lay down main lines for joint efforts by states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty aimed to avert the threat of nuclear war, preserve and consolidate international detente and strengthen security and development of cooperation in Europe.

Wojciech Jaruzelski chaired the first part of today's debate, which was opened by Gustav Husak.

The session is expected to last 2 days and adopt joint documents.

Andropov Chairs 4 Jan Session

LD051122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session continued at Prague Castle this morning. Yuriy Andropov, head of the Soviet delegation and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chaired the session.

The participants in the session discussed issues pertaining to the current situation in Europe in the light of the current complicated international situation and measures aiming at averting the danger of war, halting further increases in the level of feverish armament, and the development of cooperation among states with different social systems. Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, also gave a report at the session.

In concluding the Political Consultative Committee session its participants approved a political declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and adopted a final communique.

CTK RELEASES POLITICAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

'Grand Peace Proposal' Forthcoming

LD051526 Prague CTK in English 1511 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- A communique was adopted at the close of the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee here which stated:

On January 4-5, a session of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance took place in Prague.

The session was attended by a Bulgarian delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, a Hungarian delegation led by Janos Kadar, a GDR delegation led by Erich Honecker, a Polish delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, a Romanian delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu, a Soviet delegation led by Yuriy Andropov and a Czechoslovak delegation led by Gustav Husak.

The session was also attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The session of the Political Consultative Committee was opened by Communist Party General Secretary and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak.

The participants paid tribute with one-minute silence to Leonid Brezhnev, outstanding political and state official of the present time, consistent fighter for peace and international security and for detente whose activity was an invaluable contribution to the development of cooperation and strengthening of the cohesion of the socialist states.

The meeting was chaired in succession by First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President Nicolae Ceausescu and General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Yuriy Andropov.

The participants in the session jointly reviewed the state of affairs in Europe in the light of the complex international situation and exchanged views on some other international problems. In this context they reviewed the most important directions of struggle for averting the danger of nuclear war, for preserving and strengthening international detente, for consolidating security and the development of cooperation in the European continent in the present stage. Discussing the activity of the defensive and political grouping they positively evaluated the activity of the Committee of Foreign Ministers and the Committee of Defence Ministers in the period since the last session of the Warsaw Treaty in May 1980 and laid down new tasks.

Their conclusions and stands were expounded in a political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states, adopted unanimously, which will be published separately.

They agreed that Czechoslovakia, as the host to the meeting, will secure the distribution of the political declaration as an official document of the United Nations and inform of it all participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the communique continued.

The attention of these states will be drawn in particular to the new grand peace proposal -- to conclude a treaty of mutual non-use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty and the member-states of NATO. Agreement was reached that the next regular session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministerial Committee will debate further steps to translate this initiative into reality.

The Political Consultative Committee heard a report of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty combined armed forces on the practical activity of the chief command.

The session took place in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding. It confirmed the unity of the views of the Warsaw Treaty member states on the essential questions of world politics.

The next session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee will take place in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, the communique said.

Summit Ends, Andropov Departs

NC051524 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Prague, Jan 5 (AFP) -- Warsaw Pact nations today offered to sign a non-aggression pact with NATO nations, the Czechoslovak New Agency CTK reported.

The offer was made in a communique issued here at the end of a two-day summit of the seven-nation pact. The proposed threaty would also call for 'safeguarding peaceful relations.'

Soviet Communist Party chief Yuriy Andropov, for whom the meeting was the first trip outside the Soviet Union since succeeding the late Leonid Brezhnev, left for Moscow immediately after the summit ended, CTK reported.

CPCZ CC RECEPTION, HUSAK REMARKS REPORTED

LD051440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] A friendly meeting of the participants in the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was held in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle this afternoon. The meeting was organized in honor of the participants by the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government.

The meeting was attended by the heads of the delegations: Yuriy Andropov, Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak, and the members of the delegations. The members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the party's Central Auditing and Control Commission and other representatives of our political life were also present. Among the guests were also the ambassadors of the Warsaw Pact states to Czechoslovakia.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, emphasized in his speech the significance of the concluding Political Consultative Committee session which in the adopted declaration gives the Warsaw Pact states' new suggestions for solving complicated international issues in the interest of the maintenance and strengthening of peace and security of nations and the continuation of detente. He expressed the conviction that the governments of all states will pay appropriate attention to these constructive proposals, that they will correctly comprehend them as the expression of joint efforts to halt dangerous developments in the world and to secure for the future a peaceful life of nations.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic State Council, on behalf of the present delegations, thanked the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government for good preparation of the meeting and for the cordial welcome. He said that the Prague deliberations again showed the socialist countries' will to contribute with new peace initiatives toward eliminating the danger of war and creating an atmosphere of trust in relations between states. He wished the CPCZ, the federal government and the Czechoslovak people many successes in the building of a socialist society. The friendly meeting of the session's participants was held in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

POLISH PRESS PRAISES WARSAW PACT, CONFERENCE

LD041908 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan (PAP) -- The Polish public eagerly awaits the decisions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which has assembled in Prague. The Warsaw newspapers speak of this and devote a number of commentaries to the Prague meeting.

Bogdan Rolinski, TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent in Prague, comments on the Political Consultative Committee session under the headline: "A Highly Significant Event," he writes:

This meeting, occurring at a time of unabated arming and substantial threats to peace, is a highly significant event. One can be convinced of this in Prague journalistic and diplomatic circles. It is considered that the representatives of the member states of the Warsaw Pact will not only assess the current international situation, but will outline new directions of activity for guaranteeing peace for mankind and for easing tensions and will define paths for forming international relations.

Jerzy Golombiewski, RZECZPOSPOLITA correspondent in Prague, emphasizes that the Warsaw Pact organization Political Consultative Committee meeting is taking place when NATO and most of all the United States is exceptionally intensifying its confrontation policy, in a situation where peace is threatened by Western military circles who proclaim the possibility of the so-called limited nuclear war, in a situation of political and economic confrontation with socialist countries.

On the other hand, this summit meeting of socialist states is taking place at a time when peace movements around the world and the demands of peoples to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe are growing. It is expected that the Prague meeting will reaffirm the peaceful and defensive character of this bloc and will bring important new initiatives on relaxing international tension. There is no doubt that one of the themes of the talks will be the USSR's new proposals on the subject of arms limitation in Europe.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, too, draws attention to the fact that the participants in the session of the Political Consultative Committee have arrived in Prague with a number of concrete proposals. The main ones relate to the disarmament proposals put forward recently by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The author of the article, Major Andrzej Fryszkiewicz, stresses their importance in connection with the constantly growing tension in international politics. They express also the position of the countries of the socialist community, united by the idea and practice of peace. The world public expects new important proposals on current fundamental international problems to be conveyed to the world from the Prague Hall of Session.

In the recent past, the observer stresses, the Polish people yet again had the opportunity to convince themselves of the importance of the indestructible union of socialist states in the face of the political and economic catastrophe threatening Poland. Since the last session of the Political Consultative Committee (in May 1980) the Polish people and the Polish state have had much to bear from forces hostile to social progress and peace. During those difficult times we were able to count on our allies and friends who have hastened to provide economic assistance and resolute moral support. The enemy again had to capitulate in the face of the might of our defense alliance and of the socialist community. Poland in its turn did not betray its allies in this difficult trial. It always closely linked the defense of socialism at home with the defense of peace on earth. Poland succeeded in preserving these values.

We and our allies have drawn fundamental conclusions from our experience. It can be assumed that the participants of the Prague summit, striving to further strengthen its defense might and at the same time to work out new concepts for the protection of universal peace and continuation of the policy of detente, will also be guided by them.

Janusz Latoszek, ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent in Prague, also points out the importance of the new Soviet proposals. He writes: The latest proposals contained in the speech of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in December 1982, and also in his interview to the U.S. press, will be one of the main topics of the conference, it is assumed here. These proposals yet again open the way toward building international accord and mutual trust.

PACT SUMMIT WARMONGERING AIM: USSR DIKTAT

AU042044 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Jan 83

[ATA commentary: "Warsaw Pact Warmongering Meeting"]

[Text] Today a session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee opened in Czechoslovakia's capital under the direction of the new Soviet social imperialist leader Andropov. Agencies report that thus far no agenda has been published for the pact's high-level meeting and that its proceedings are being carried out in the utmost secrecy. Meanwhile, these reports indicate that the meeting will discuss the domestic and foreign policy problems of the Warsaw Pact's member countries. The Warsaw Pact meeting is being held shortly after a meeting of the NATO bloc and at a time when preparations for war and the arms race of the two superpowers have been greatly intensified.

Agencies emphasize that the participation of the defense ministers in this meeting indicates that major attention will be given to military problems. Moscow is attempting to require its allies to increase their contributions to strengthen the Warsaw Pact -- the Soviet social imperialists' instrument for aggression and war. On the eve of this meeting, Soviet plans have been aired for a reorganization of occupying troops in the Eastern European countries, a modernization of military technology and an increase of nuclear arsenals. For this aim, the Soviet Marshal Kulikov, the leading commander of the bloc's forces, recently toured these countries, and on the threshold of the Prague meeting had preliminary meetings with their military leaders.

All this activity, which carries the stamp of warmongering preparations, is dressed by Moscow's propaganda with the deceptive veil of efforts for disarmament and the protection of peace. Agencies' reports indicate that Moscow will demand its vassals' formal approval for the Soviet stand in the present bargainings between the two superpowers based on the ill-famed balance of power. It is also reported that the Prague meeting will also discuss the situation in the Middle East and the other regions of sharp Soviet-American rivalry, the Afghanistan problem, the situation in Poland and other things. The Soviet social imperialists are attempting to bind the Warsaw Pact's member countries more closely to the chariot of their aggressive policy, to reinforce their political, economic and military control in these countries and to foist onto their backs the load of their own difficulties.

But such a policy cannot but lead to an increase of dissatisfaction and friction in the bloc under the conditions when Soviet neocolonialist exploitation has exacerbated the economic-financial crisis in the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe. Reports state that the meeting will also discuss these countries' financial problems and especially their foreign debts, which are about 80 billion dollars. Some of these countries have demanded a meeting to discuss economic problems, which are becoming ever more complicated. Under these circumstances, the Kremlin is attempting, under the mask of combined efforts, and in its military race with NATO, to reinforce its diktat and yoke over the vassal countries of Eastern Europe.

EXPERT CLAIMS COUNTRY HAS RICH ENERGY POTENTIAL

AU041243 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 31 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Prof Petrit Radovicka: "The Achievements of the Energy Sector -- A Result of the Party's Farsighted Line"]

[Excerpts] Our party has continually devoted particular importance to the development of the energy sector. Its policy on this question has been based on two fundamental directions:

First, that the development of the energy sector should take place more rapidly than that of the other sectors of the economy, thus preceding the country's industrialization; and second, that the development of the energy sector should take place by utilizing the country's hydroelectric potential. These two directions are strongly stressed in Comrade Enver Hoxha's reports to the eight party congresses and are embodied in seven 5-year plans. And now, as a result of this, our country, once completely backward as regards the development of the energy sector, has been transformed into a country possessing a powerful energy base. The energy produced in 1945 can now be produced by our hydroelectric power plants in 12 hours.

Our country is very rich in hydroelectric resources. With some rare exceptions, it is in fact the richest country in Europe as regards its hydroelectric generating potential per square kilometer or per capita of the population. The potential of the River Drin alone represents per capita of the population double the technically and economically usable hydroelectric potential of France or Italy, which are considered to be relatively rich in water resources. Studies have indicated that the energy potential of our other technically and economically usable water resources equal one and a half times the usable potential of the River Drin.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS 1982 WORK, 1983 PROSPECTS

AU012016 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Interview with Bujar Kolaneci, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, with unnamed Tirana radio editor on 1983 economic performance and 1983 prospects; recorded -- place and date not given]

[Summary] Implementing the tasks set out in the current 5-year plan, a high growth rate was recorded in all sectors of the economy. "The total social production achieved in 1982 was 5.2 percent higher than in 1981; total industrial production 5 percent higher; investments and capital constructions about 7 percent higher, and so forth." A number of new projects were completed and commissioned in various branches of the economy, and new products were marketed, thus better meeting the needs of the people and the economy. Continuing on the road of the comprehensive intensification of agriculture, considerable successes were also attained. "Despite the unusual drought during the summer and autumn, agricultural production was 4 percent higher than in 1981 owing to the persistent efforts of all agricultural workers and the measures adopted by the party to create an extensive irrigation system." The rate of production of grains, milk, eggs, meat, vegetables and other products exceeded more than three times the rate that the population increased, thus securing the needs of the population for foodstuffs, the necessary raw materials for the light and food industry and the country's exports. The well-being of the people was not only maintained at its previous level, but was raised further, as in no other country. "Retail trade and communal services were respectively 6.5 percent and 5 percent higher than in 1981." The population was supplied with between 4 and 8 percent more meat, milk, cheeses, edible fats, sugar, eggs, vegetables, ready-to-wear clothes, footwear and other industrial products.

As a result of price reductions for a number of commodities and of tariff reductions in a number of communal services in June 1982, the population has benefitted at an annual rate of 75 million leks. About 10,000 apartments were built with state funds. The aftermath of the strong earthquake of 17 November in several districts was eliminated with state aid. "Over 16,000 homes and 360 socio-cultural and economic buildings were repaired and over 37 new houses were built within a period of only 40 days."

The 1983 tasks are considerably higher than those in 1982. "The social production will increase 7.2 percent, the national income 7.3 percent, industrial production 5.5 percent, agricultural production 17.4 percent, investments 6 percent, retail trade and communal services about 7 percent, and so forth. On the basis of the increased social production, the real per capita income of the population will increase over 5 percent, thus raising the material and cultural living standards of the masses of the people."

CARCANI, OTHERS INAUGURATE APARTMENTS IN TIRANA

AU301952 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Summary] On the New Year's Eve, Tirana inhabitants inaugurated the completion of blocs totalling 960 apartments. In addition to construction workers, thousands of prospective tenants and volunteer workers also contributed in the construction. During 1982 some 2,000 apartments have been built in Tirana, including 600 with volunteer labor.

"The inauguration ceremony was also attended by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Osman Murati, minister of internal trade; Jashar Menzelxhiu, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee; Xhelil Gjoni, secretary of the Tirana District party committee; and others."

Comrade Adil Carcani congratulated the tenants and then, together with the other personalities, visited a number of families who had just entered their new homes.

'ANTI-BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN' ON ANTONOV CASE VIEWED

AU041954 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 4 Jan 83

["On the Anti-Bulgarian Campaign Again" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 4 (BTA) -- It has been hinted to the discredited Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca, after respective promises, what and how to speak in case of a further investigation, says journalist Vladimir Tsakov in a commentary broadcast today over radio "Sofia".

The conclusion suggests itself, says Tsakov, referring to the revelations made by the defence of Sergey Antonov, that representatives of the Italian secret services have talked in the prison with Agca, without having received beforehand a permission from the court authorities. According to the Italian laws these actions of the Italian secret services are illegal. The fact that such illegal meetings of the Italian secret services with Agca had been held as early as December of 1981, was revealed by the Italian minister of the defence himself -- Mr Lelio Lagoria a fortnight ago, when the Italian Parliament discussed the "Antonov case".

Commentator Vladimir Tsakov points out that Agca has been visited more than once in the prison by agents of the above-mentioned services and expresses his conviction that during these meetings it has been suggested to him what and how to say in his latest giving of evidence in order to steer the hearing of the case into a false track.

These actions constitute a part, and what is more an essential part of the overall direction of the anti-Bulgarian campaign, a part of a beforehand prepared and premeditated anti-Bulgarian machination, says the author of the commentary.

Dwelling further on the contacts of the Italian secret services with the kindred NATO bodies where, as he says, it is well known who's playing the leading role, Mr Vladimir Tsakov points out that the threads of the plot against Bulgaria lead again to the Central Intelligence Agency. "Because, as it has been repeatedly underlined, the present campaign is but the latest element in the antisocialist strategy of Washington".

The news analyst points out the signs of restraint and certain distance-keeping off the campaign on the part of some influential newspapers of late, the main reason for which is the absence of evidence against (?Antonov).

"There is no convincing material, no food to nourish the campaign because there are no facts to testify against Sergey Antonov. This becomes absolutely clear from the memorandum of the two Italian lawyers. How is it possible to maintain a fabricated propaganda version in the face of such an iron alibi? Following these lines, one can go even further -- those who for such a long time have been slandering Bulgaria on the pages of their newspapers and in their radio broadcasts are now almost threatened with disappointment due to the inability of the Italian secret services to come out with a convincing and trustworthy scenario of a communist plot against the 'Free World'", Mr Tsakov concludes.

Press on Antonov Case

AU041412 [Editorial Report] Bulgarian papers, in the period from 27 December 1982 to 3 January 1983, continue to carry numerous reports related to the arrest of Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov in Rome and allegations of Bulgarian involvement in planning the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in May 1981. The published material consists predominantly of reports of pro-Bulgarian statements from foreign newspapers. The daily newspapers also frequently reprint or summarize materials carried by the party organ, RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries a 1,300-word article entitled "Slanderer and Evil-Doer" by Prof Doyan Pavlov on 27 December on page 5. The article accuses Ray Klein, director of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, of "repeating the dirty slander against Bulgaria" when interviewed by LA STAMPA and other Italian newspapers. The article also accuses the CIA of "conducting a secret psychological war in support of U.S. political, economic and diplomatic actions in Italy."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 28 December carries on page 5 a 3,000-word column entitled "Foreign Press on the Anti-Bulgarian Campaign in the West," which reports pro-Bulgarian material. The column consists of three separate reports -- from Poland (citing the daily Polish press), the FRG (citing UNSERE ZEIT and other FRG dailies), and a third report of pro-Bulgarian articles in various Turkish and Italian newspapers. All reports express complete support for the Bulgarian position on the arrest of Antonov and criticize the "slanderous anti-Bulgarian campaign." All Bulgarian dailies of 28 December carry shorter summaries of the three reports.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 29 December carries on page 7 a 2,500-word column entitled "On the Anti-Bulgarian Slanderous Noise in the West". The column consists of a 900-word summary of pro-Bulgarian statements by various Western figures and newspapers, a letter from two Italian citizens expressing support for the Bulgarian position and scoring the Italian legal authorities, and a 900-word article by Georgi Todorov entitled "The Closed Circle of a Provocation," defining the Antonov case as "an attempt to distort the essence of real socialism." The letters from the Italian citizens and shorter summaries of pro-Bulgarian statements from Western individuals are also carried by all other dailies on 29 December.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 30 December on page 5 publishes another 900-word report on Western newspaper statements on the Antonov case, entitled "The American Traces of Disinformation." This report maintains that "the first reports on the 'Bulgarian traces' in the attempt against the pope's life appeared in Italian English-language newspapers," and credits the CIA with organizing a "slanderous anti-Bulgarian campaign." All Bulgarian dailies of the same day carry slightly abridged versions of the same report.

All Bulgarian dailies of 31 December reprint V. Bolshakov's Moscow PRAVDA article of 31 December entitled "Who Profits From This?" In addition, RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 31 December carries quotations from letters sent to Antonov by his relatives and a letter sent by his mother and daughter to the Italian president.

On 1 January 1983 the Bulgarian dailies reprint an IZVESTIYA article of 31 December entitled "A Record of Slanders," as well as a 200-word report which states that "Antonov's attorneys have established his alibi."

OTECHESTVEN FRONT of 3 January carries on pages 5 and 7 a 2,500-word article by Dimitur Shishmanov entitled "Do the Traces Point East or West?" The article quotes extensively from Turkish and Italian newspapers to establish "the close connection between the CIA and the Grey Wolves in Turkey." Its conclusion is that "the terrorist who made the attempt against the pope is an agent of certain special services."

ZHIVKOV GREETS ETHIOPIAN COPWE CONGRESS

AU041342 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jan 83 pp 1,2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, has sent a message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission on Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] and chairman of the

Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia. The message expressed most cordial and friendly greetings, and conveys wishes for fruitful and successful work by the delegates of the Second COPWE Congress.

Under the leadership of the COPWE, the Ethiopian people, who are engaged in a fierce struggle against international reaction and domestic counterrevolution, are successfully implementing the decisions of the First COPWE Congress, which was held in 1980. Profound socioeconomic transformations have been effected and favorable conditions have been created for the construction of a new society in Ethiopia on the basis of the principles of socialism, the message says.

The Bulgarian Communists and the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly value the principled anti-imperialist policy of socialist Ethiopia in support of the continent's national liberation struggle, as well as its efforts to strengthen the unity of all progressive forces in Africa and defend world peace. The friendship and cooperation between the COPWE and the BCP, and between our friendly countries and peoples, reached a qualitatively new stage in their development after the signing of the 1980 treaty on friendship and cooperation and the summit meetings in Sofia and Addis Ababa.

The message expresses confidence that the decisions of the second congress will facilitate the further assertion of the leading role of the Commission on Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia in building a modern Ethiopia and will contribute to the struggle of the heroic Ethiopian people against the attempts of imperialism, neocolonialism and international reaction, and for the triumph of the high ideals of socialism in Ethiopia.

WFTU LEADER DENOUNCES ANTI-BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN

LD041350 Prague CTK in English 1206 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- "It is absurd to accuse Bulgaria of terrorism or of being involved in the attack against the pope," general secretary of the Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Ibrahim Zakaria has told Czechoslovak and Bulgarian journalists here.

He described the present anti-Bulgarian campaign in the West as "really slanderous" and resolutely denounced it. He stressed that the campaign is spread by imperialist forces which carry out terrorist acts in many parts of the world -- in the Middle East, in Lebanon, South Africa, El Salvador, etc.

"Bulgaria plays an active role in the Balkans where it strives for establishing a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace and good neighborly relations. This does not please those imperialist forces who want to stir tension, continue the arms race and bring the world in the danger of a war," Ibrahim Zakaria continued.

"This campaign is not isolated from the campaign against other socialist countries," he said, underlining the importance of peace and disarmament proposals, proposals to reduce tension and normalize relations, presented by socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

Workers will never believe this slanderous and stupid campaign and will show solidarity with the people of Bulgaria, he concluded.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR PRIVATE SALES PROMULGATED

AU041340 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jan 83 p 2

[CTK report: "New Marketplace Regulations"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Jan (CTK) -- The conditions and terms of sales at marketplaces are being adjusted by new model marketplace regulations, which reflect changes ensuing from the amended laws on domestic trade and national committees. The regulations should establish conditions for developing this beneficial activity aimed at satisfying citizens' needs.

For example, according to the new marketplace regulations, citizens may sell there, without a permit, plant products from their own small-scale agricultural production, eggs, honey, small living animals and the meat of healthy goats and lambs up to 3 months of age. Furthermore, they may sell poultry and rabbits, mushrooms on the basis of a document certifying their familiarity with them, cones, mistletoe, small domestically produced household goods made of wood, wickerwork and so forth. It is forbidden, on the other hand, to sell livestock for slaughter, pigs, calves, offal, tobacco, milk, game, fish, wine, stewed or preserved fruit, concentrated fruit juice and other products.

The marketplace regulations also specify the terms of the sales activity, the fees and the prices of goods. Citizens may sell produce of plant and animal origin from their own production, mushrooms and berries at prices agreed upon with the buyer. However, in instances when an upper price limit has been set by the price office or the district national committee, this limit must not be exceeded.

## DAILY ASSESSES PREPARATIONS FOR 1983 HARVEST

AU041308 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jan 83 p 2

[Jaroslav Michalek article: "Foodstuffs Are the Final Product"]

[Excerpts] Today we can say that already last fall most cooperative and state farms did a lot to endure good conditions for a good harvest this year. They not only succeeded in sowing the entire planned winter crops area by the recommended agrotechnical deadline but even created a contingency surplus for the event of a poor wintering of some crops. The planned winter wheat area was exceeded by 2.5 percent (by 28,000 hectares) and the winter barley area by 4.4 percent (by 6,200 hectares). Winter rape, too, was sown on a substantially larger area than the year before -- the 128,000 hectares sown even exceed by 3 percent the area foreseen for the cultivation of this important oil-bearing crop in the last year of the quinquennium.

According to Federal Minister of Agriculture and Food Josef Nagr, many additional measures are being ensured, designed to contribute not only to achieving the planned production this year but also to raising the intensity of plant production. It is envisaged, for example, that more than 70,000 hectares of land will be drained and that irrigation facilities will be built on 16,000 hectares. The deliveries of industrial fertilizer will be 1 kg below last year's (in terms of pure nutriment per hectare) but the planned measure of 249 kg per hectare is sufficient.

As far as machinery deliveries are concerned, some needs will not be fully met, especially as regards light tractors, small tractors and strong front-wheel drive tractors. However, there should be some improvement in ensuring the agricultural enterprises' need for sowing machines, plows, stubble breakers and fodder turners and rakes. With respect to herbicides and pesticides, farmers should anticipate deliveries roughly at last year's level. It will therefore be essential to responsibly pay attention, from the beginning of the year, to their economical and effective use.

It can thus be said that, essentially, the farmers have all the necessary fundamental prerequisites to fulfill this year's planned field tasks.

## BRIEFS

FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATIONS -- According to the Czechoslovak State Bank, applications for foreign currency allocations for private travel to nonsocialist countries and Yugoslavia in 1983 must be submitted by 10 February 1983. Applicants for a foreign currency allocation who want to travel to a nonsocialist country may ask for $17-$20 a person a day, the maximum allocation for the entire trip being $400. Yugoslavia-bound tourists may ask for 550-650 Yugoslav dinars a person a day, the maximum sum for the entire stay being 13,000 dinars. Children up to 15 years of age are entitled to 50 percent of the above allocations. The bank will notify the applicant only in the event of a positive response, by sending him the approved application by 31 March 1983. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jan 83 p 2 AU]

INDUSTRIAL TRUST REORGANIZATION -- The enterprises organized in the Brno-based agrozet economic production unit are changing their names as of 1 January 1983. Agrozet's 10 enterprises -- which include the former Zetor plant in Brno, the Agrostroj plants in Prostejov, Pelhrimov and Jicin and the precision engineering plant in Uhersky Brod -- and its 5 special-purpose organizations will now all share the same name -- Agrozet. What used to be a trust of enterprises is thus becoming a concern. This reorganization "creates better prerequisites for the fulfillment of the Agrozet economic production unit's tasks in satisfying the needs of Czechoslovak agriculture and foreign trade and in raising the effectiveness of the Czechoslovak economy." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jan 83 p 2 AU]

HONECKER GREETS FIDEL CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU041209 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the revolution of 1 January:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the revolution -- the day of the liberation -- we convey to you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of ministers and the fraternal Cuban people the most cordial congratulations and militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire people of the GDR.

Since the victory over the Batista dictatorship in 1959, the Cuban people, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party, have made exemplary achievements in building socialism.

It fills us with great respect to see how the fraternal Cuban people have resolutely resisted the policy of threat and boycott of U.S. imperialism and unswervingly advanced on the path set by the Second PCC Congress. The successes they have achieved stand by an impressive testimony of the tested alliance of Cuba with the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

A principled foreign policy characterized by proletarian internationalism forms an essential basis for the attraction and authority of the first socialist state in the Americas.

We note with particular pleasure that the close militant alliance of our peoples and the long-standing cooperation between our parties and states are growing stronger and developing further on the solid foundation of the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

Be assured that the GDR will continue to be a reliable friend standing firmly at the side of socialist Cuba in the struggle for peace and socialism and in strengthening the power of the socilaist community.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the PCC and the Cuban working people new successes in building the socialist social order.

Please accept on this occasion our best wishes for the year 1983.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS ETHIOPIAN CONGRESS

AU041244 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[ND report: "Firmly Linked With Ethiopia: Greetings to the Congress of the Commission for the Organization of the Party (COPWE)"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has conveyed a congratulatory telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Second COPWE Congress in Addis Ababa. It reads as follows:

Distinguished Comrades,

The SED Central Committee extends fraternal militant greetings to the Second COPWE Congress.

The SED follows with great sympathy your efforts to create a strong working people's party to lead the people in the struggle to consolidate their revolutionary achievements and carry out a further social transformation of socialist Ethiopia.

Our peoples are linked by solid relations of many years' standing. Being aware of the fact that joint effective activities for peace, security, detente, and disarmament have become the requirement of the time, we are resolutely struggling side by side against the course of confrontation and arms drive of the most aggressive imperialist circles and for a world in which all peoples can build the social system they choose without oppression and exploitation.

We assure you that in the future we will continue to stand firmly at your side and further deepen the cooperation between our states and peoples.

The SED wishes you, distinguished comrades, from the bottom of our hearts, success in implementing the resolutions of the congress and in organizing the working people's party.

HOFFMANN, DICKEL GREET ARMY, POLICE ON NEW YEAR

AU031340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At the turn of the year, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister, has expressed cordial thanks to members and civilian employees of the National People's Army [NVA], the Border Troops of the GDR and the Civil Defense for their conscientious, reliable, and resourceful actions.

The soldiers of socialism can be particularly proud of the fact that, together with their Soviet class brothers and comrades-in-arms, they have safely protected the achievements of the working people, bridled the NATO strategists, and maintained peace in the heart of Europe. Thus all efforts in combat training and the duty system, and in the combat and border service have paid off.

In view of the dangers for peace emanating from the strategists of the United States and NATO, the responsibility of the socialist armed forces is increasing. The Army and border soldiers are confidently tackling the new phase of combat ahead of them under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party. "At our side stands the Soviet Union and its powerful and combat-tested armed forces. We are mastering our tasks in the alliance of socialist states and armies of Europe. Our peoples have the energy, the steadfastness, the sources of strength, and the military potential to thwart the aggressive imperialist plans."

The minister of defense also expressed the certainty that the soldiers of the people will spare no effort, together with our Soviet comrades-in-arms and the other socialist comrades-in-arms, to protect the happiness and safety of all people in the republic and the community of socialist states.

Army Gen Hoffmann wished all members and civilian employees of the NVA, the Border Troops of the GDR and the Civil Defense as well as their families a healthy, happy and successful year for 1983.

Colonel General Friedrich Dickel, interior minister and head of the German People's Police, expressed thanks and appreciation to members and civilian employees of the People's Police for their selfless service, resourceful actions, and convincing achievements in 1982. Through their clear political attitude and their readiness to perform in fulfilling the tasks of guaranteeing public order and security, they contributed to strengthening worker-peasant power, reliably protecting it, and making it possible for the citizens to shape their lives in quiet, security, and safety. The new year of 1983 will make no small demands on us. All are most deeply concerned with the principal

question facing mankind: "To do everything for the protection of peace and socialism, check the imperialist course of confrontation and intensive armament, further universally strengthen our socialist states -- that decisively determines the class assignment put to us."

DER SPIEGEL: OBJECTORS TO SERVE UNDER ARMS

DW031035 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Jan 83 p 16

[Text] The many young GDR citizens who would like to refuse to serve under arms will have to serve in regular units in the near future. Previously, objectors could serve without weapons in National People's Army (NVA) construction units. The reason the recruiting authorities are no longer allowing this is that the number of construction soldiers doubled in 1983 to a total of 1,300 men and the plan is thus fulfilled. NVA reservists do not have the opportunity to avoid serving under arms. Those who nevertheless refuse to serve must count on facing a trial and imprisonment of up to 4 years. Even so, GDR military courts have some 70 such cases pending.

DPA: BISHOPS COMMENT ON MILITARY SERVICE

LD031830 Hamburg DPA in German 1409 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jan (DPA) -- The Catholic bishops of the GDR have spoken out in a pastoral letter for controlled disarmament. The statement, which was publicized after having been read out in church services yesterday, stresses the call made by the pope as well as his condemnation of the arms race. Modern weapons of mass destruction are "in every case immoral in themselves."

The bishops once again expressed their concern about military instruction in schools. This makes military thinking part and parcel of education. There is a danger that this encourages "preparedness for violent conflict solutions" and weakens peaceable attitudes.

The Catholic bishops demanded that no disadvantages should derive from any decision of conscience to do military service without handling arms. They asked that other forms of alternative military service be made available. However, the bishops also pointed out that church teaching holds no brief for outright pacifism. Use of force is permitted where the right of the weak has to be protected, it was stated.

AUTHORITIES CATCH FRG SPY 'RED-HANDED'

LD041638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jan (ADN) -- The security authorities caught red-handed and detained an FRG citizen, Fritz F., from Hanover, for actively engaging in spying for the FRG secret service. Investigatory proceedings have been instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

MITZINGER ANSWERS LISTENERS' QUESTIONS ON ENERGY

DW041009 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 0530 GMT on 3 January begins a new series of live "listeners' forums," during which GDR ministers answer listeners' questions concerning economic issues in general and details on the 1983 plan in particular. Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister for coal and energy, is the first minister interviewed. He responds to questions phoned in by listeners and relayed by an unidentified moderator. To begin, Minister Mitzinger wishes all "55,000 miners and energy workers of my sphere of responsibility" a healthy and successful new year so that the high targets of the 1983 plan will be met through "a high level of stability and operational efficiency in our installations."

In response to a question from a listener in Halle-Neustadt on the results of 1982, Mitzinger says that "on the whole, I can say that the plan for the ministry has been fulfilled or overfulfilled in all categories. More than 23 combines in the ministry's area of responsibility contributed to this, although to different degrees. Thus, the plan for crude coal extraction was exceeded by 4.1 million tons, and we produced 430,000 tons of brown coal briquettes in excess of the target." As for overburden removal, he says the quantity removed in excess of the plan came "to 30 million cubic meters so that we created a good winter reserve for ourselves."

A listener from Riesa asks how much coal a power plant the size of the Boxberg plant consumes in a day. Minister Mitzinger replies that Boxberg is the GDR's largest power station which consumes brown coal. Its generating capacity is 3,500 megawatts, and "during the winter the plant requires more than 100,000 tons of crude coal a day." He adds that about 15,000 tons of ash must be removed from the power station each day.

The moderator then says that a number of questions deal with the results attained in the coal and energy sector in 1982. The minister points out that the 1982 results and the "plan start" of 1983 provide a "good starting position for 1983 for supplying energy to our citizens and the economy, but especially for substituting for imported energy sources." As SED General Secretary Erich Honecker said in his New Year's message, Mitzinger concedes that "we have not yet achieved everything." He sees the main tasks as achieving greater stability and a higher level of "utilization of our expensive and highly automated installations."

What the GDR's national economy expects the miners to achieve in 1983, Mitzinger continues, is "for us to provide about 8.5 million tons of crude coal above what was extracted in 1982. This is a high rate of increase, but we have attained such increase rates in the past few years." This means "that we must remove more than 1.2 billion cubic meters of overburden," or an average of 3.4 million cubic meters a day. "Furthermore, we will produce about 50 million tons of brown coal briquettes and 9.5 million tons of sifted coal."

Asked about new projects in his particular field, Minister Mitzinger reports that new strip mines will start operations. Also, at the Cottbus-Nord strip mine, the first 34-M overburden removal bridge will be commissioned in January and another 500-megawatt block will start trial runs this year at the Jaenschwalde power station. In addition, many thermal power stations will start operations or will be enlarged or converted to brown coal, the domestic power source.

In answer to several questions about the increasingly difficult conditions for extracting coal, the minister says that the "ratio of overburden to coal" is growing constantly worse. "In the past few years we had to remove 3 cubic meters of overburden per ton of extracted crude coal, while in 1983 we will have to remove 4.5 cubic meters of overburden per ton." Another problem is water removal by pumping operations. "In the past we had to pump off 6 cubic meters of water per ton. This means that the coal is located deeper" and that "we are excavating across prehistoric river beds." The deposits are also growing smaller "so that conditions aren't becoming any more favorable, and we must counteract these objective factors with science and technology and with technological means."

Answering a question on the number of apartments in the GDR with long-distance heating, the minister says that in 1983 about 79,000 newly built apartments will be linked to the long-distance heating system so that "we then will have approximately 1.2 million apartments supplied with long-distance heat."

In reply to questions about reductions in energy input, Mitzinger says that while the energy sector is the biggest energy producer, it is also the biggest energy consumer. The specific heat input in the thermal power plants and the branch's own electric power consumption must be considerably reduced, he says. Under the 1983 plan, this reduction will amount to 210 kilocalories per kilowatt of generated power. "In other words, the equivalent of 2.1 million tons of crude brown coal which will be saved in 1983 compared with the targeted fugures of 1982." It is also planned to "save energy reserves of about 3.5 million tons of crude coal through a reduction in energy consumption and the observance of energy allotments."

To give an example of measures aimed at better utilizing secondary energy, Mitzinger explains that the flue gas temperatures at the steam generators are reduced to achieve better heat utilization for heating and other purposes. Mitzinger adds that as far as energy consumption standards are concerned, "nearly all forms of energy consumption has been subjected to norms." The target for 1983 is to have 96.7 percent of all energy consumption covered by norms.

Several listeners request information about the GDR's coal reserves and the minister replies that the strip mines now being opened, "especially the large fields, will last far beyond the year 2000 -- up to 2020 or 2050." Considering "the extraction level we have, and which we will have, these reserves will be sufficient."

A listener from Weimar asks what share nuclear energy now has in the GDR's overall electric power supply. Mitzinger says that "the alternative to the primary energy source of brown coal, which currently accounts for 70 percent of our primary energy balance, is almost exclusively nuclear power." The present share of nuclear energy in the power supply, Mitzinger adds, is about 12 percent and is continuously increasing.

Drawing attention to the advantages of the CEMA unified power grid, Mitzinger says that the peak hours in the individual CEMA countries vary, and therefore a balance of requirements is possible through an interchange of power supplies.

Regarding new technology in the mining sector, the minister describes the "loading robot" put into operation in the Spreetal-Nord strip mine last year -- a machine which not only replaces four or five workers but also loads the coal on the conveyer belt so exactly that the belt is subjected to less wear and tear. In 1982, the minister says, "we put 184 industrial robots into operation, and for 1983 we have set ourselves the target of putting 219 such robots to work." More than 20 of these are to be loading robots.

Answering a final question which concerns gas pipelines, the minister refers to the "youth project" of the pipeline in the USSR and adds that in the GDR there are plans for the construction "of 800 km of gas pipeline."

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD051108 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 5 (MTI) -- "This year is expected to be an important one in terms of military policy," reads a commentary in Wednesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP adding: "Either it succeeds to keep back the arms race encouraged by U.S. leading circles, or confrontation and the threat of war will further increase.

"Two sides are required to conclude an agreement. If one of the sides lacks willingness for constructive approaches then the other one's good intentions will prove insufficient to solve the problem. The world follows with great expectations the debates of Soviet and U.S. delegations of (?START) at Geneva and at the talks on the so called European theatre weapons," reads the Budapest daily.

The commentator recalls a recent PRAVDA editorial issued on the Soviet stand and points out: "Soviet proposals reckon with the advanced nuclear weapons that are available for the U.S.A., stationed close to the borders of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. From the Soviet point of view, they are strategic weapons. However, the Soviet Union has not stationed similar ones close to U.S. territories... Therefore, the proportion of advanced U.S. nuclear armaments would steadily increase in the strategic balance.

"All this indicates that the Soviet Union wishes to succeed in reducing military confrontation in a way that maintains and honours the principle of mutual security and the balance of force established years ago and officially stipulated in SALT 2 that was signed but not ratified by the U.S.A.

"The principle of mutual security is of vital importance in safeguarding the interests of the Soviet Union and its allies. Therefore the Soviet Union can make no concessions in this respect," stressed MAGYAR HIRLAP.

The article quotes the speech by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered on December 22: "Further increases in armaments do not force the Soviet Union to make one-sided concessions. We shall be compelled to answer the U.S. challenge by developing our adequate systems, a missile that is equal to MX, a long-range cruising missile that is equal to similar U.S. ones, and the latter is being tested in the Soviet Union."

MAGYAR HIRLAP states that, in practice, Washington has rejected Soviet initiatives. "It is true, even though they have promised to carry out a thorough study and several experts called the Soviet proposals as a basis for further advance."

On the differences in U.S. views about Andropov's motion, the daily recalls a non-official statement made by Paul Nitze, saying that the United States would give up the deployment of the majority of 108 Pershing-2 missiles and robot planes, if the Soviet Union dismantled the majority of SS-20 missiles which are already in use. The Budapest daily points out that, however, the Washington administration reprimanded the head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on European missiles for the misuse of his authority. That news was denied by Eugene Rostow.

"The situation has become more difficult because although the Reagan administration welcomed the proposal of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on a 25 percent decrease in Soviet strategic arms and the positive tone of Andropov's interview given to Hearst papers, it did not regard Moscow's initiatives as 'satisfactory'."

In conclusion MAGYAR HIRLAP states: "...It would be satisfying to be convinced that Soviet proposals were studied in the United States and discussed on their merit".

MIHALY KOROM VIEWS LEGALITY, PUBLIC ORDER

AU041349 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Dec 82 p 5

[MAGYAR HIRLAP Deputy Editor in Chief Jozsef Varga interview with Mihaly Korom, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary -- date and place not given: "Statement by Mihaly Korom: Our Domestic Political Life Is Stable, the People's Power Is Firm"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Would you outline, in a few words, the state of socialist legality and public order?

[Answer] Our point of departure in this discussion is not a phrase, but a fact that is experienced and acknowledged by millions of working people -- that is, the social and political situation in the Hungarian People's Republic is firm. The people's power, socialist national unity, and the trust between the Marxist-Leninist party that is leading society and the working masses are strong. This is the firm moral capital that enables our people to stand steadfastly even amid international circumstances that are sometimes ill-omened and economic conditions that cannot by any means be called rosy.

The country's public order and public security are also based on this firm foundation. The requirements of constitutionality and socialist legality prevail. The fact that we also experience shortcomings does not contradict these conclusions. The country's public order and public security stand up well to the test of international comparison, but that cannot satisfy us because there is still a considerable amount of crime. Social and personal property and the life and physical safety of citizens often come to grief.

In our country, there is no substantial organized political opposition. Nobody is persecuted on political grounds, and there are no political trials. We can state this with gratification and attribute it to the stability and strength of our system and our good policy. This knowledge, however, does not delude us into believing that everyone agrees with us on every issue. We know that there are people who hold different views on the processes of socialist construction that are under way in our country. We include this among the democratic civic rights. However, our historical experiences warn us to differentiate between those who speak up for the cause of their fatherland and nation and those whose intentions are not so honorable.

It must also be mentioned that civic discipline has slackened in recent years, an indulgent attitude is evident in many areas, there is more corruption, and living in grand style and the number of acts motivated by a desire to attain material enrichment rapidly and without work have been on the rise. Supervision is not effective enough, either, and favoritism, indifference, and carelessness still exist. We should not forget that all these negative phenomena are more noticeable in the more difficult economic situation, considering the present state of living conditions and the prospects for the near future. People pay more attention to such irritating things. Honest public opinion seeks resolute action against harmful phenomena. This is a good thing. We must regard it as the natural reaction of soundly thinking public opinion and it is our duty not only to pay attention to it, but also resolutely act, to the satisfaction of the working people.

Protecting our socialist conditions is a cause that serves the interests of us all. We are struggling on the same field and in the same team with everyone for whom all the durable values consisting of our social achievements are precious, and with all those who have participated thus far in the successful implementation of the country-building program formulated at the 12th MSZMP Congress and intend to continue to go along with us in the future.

URBAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 4 JANUARY

Relations With U.S.

LD041912 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Another press conference for foreign journalists was held today by Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

The spokesman said that, because of the policy of sanctions and restrictions against Poland, the relations between our country and the United States are passing through a difficult period. He expressed confidence that the deterioration of relations between Poland and the United States results from the general attitude of U.S. policies. From the Polish viewpoint an improvement of East-West relations would have a favorable influence on Polish-American contacts. This, however, is not a sufficient condition. As long as the aggressive propaganda campaign continues, as long as sanctions against Poland are in force, our relations with the United States cannot be improved.

Warsaw Pact Session

LD042128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Minister Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, again met with foreign correspondents in Warsaw today. He expressed the opinion that the new year will be a period of increasing internal stabilization in Poland. The government intends to concentrate its work primarily on surmounting the economic difficulties and on implementing and developing reforms.

In addition we should wish for an improvement in international relations. The government press spokesman underscored that the Polish delegation headed by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has left for Prague for the deliberations of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact with such an intention.

Jerzy Urban recalled that the last meeting of the committee was held in Warsaw in May 1980. At that time a document was adopted that has met with a great response around the world. It contained a balanced assessment of the international situation as well as meaningful disarmament initiatives. The document warned against the growing tension in East-West relations, a tension provoked by U.S. policy. The warnings formulated in the document have become fact today. Tension in international relations has increased considerably.

The present international situation is complex and at the same time dangerous since the threat to world peace is increasing. Similar evaluations are also being expressed by most of the Western mass media.

In this situation, stated Jerzy Urban, the Prague deliberations constitute an event of great importance. We expect that the committee will work out a program for the allied countries which will contain concrete proposals on how to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war and proposals favoring a limitation of armaments. Poland will contribute to the drafting of the relevant contents of the previously mentioned program.

Next the spokesman dealt with certain publications dedicated to Poland which have appeared in the columns of the Western press during the last few days. As regards journalists' reports, this applies mainly to French and U.S. press, many misunderstandings arise when attempts are made to estimate the number of persons imprisoned for political offences.

The spokesman referred at this juncture to concrete reports published by LE FIGARO and LE MONDE. The government press spokesman stated that in 1982 3,600 people were arrested: Some were released after their arrests due to a lack of any evidence which would justify their facing a court, others have already completed short terms and are free and still others were acquitted by the courts.

Additionally, in some 60 percent of the cases, the courts passed sentences consisting of fines or imprisonment and suspended the sentences; however, only in some 40 percent of the cases have the courts passed prison sentences. At present a total of 1,500 persons in Poland are under temporary arrest or have been sentenced to prison under various proceedings for political offences.

The indication of an exact figure, Jerzy Urban stated, is impossible since it is extremely difficult to determine which actions resulted from political motives. For instance how should we qualify persons who have committed ordinary acts of vandalism during demonstrations?

Commenting on the listed facts, Jerzy Urban recalled that an arrest does not automatically mean a verdict and a prison sentence. It could happen that the prosecution will not collect adequate evidence against some people. Others will, in fact, face a court, but this also does not mean imprisonment, as some people may be acquitted. Others will get sentences which do not envisage deprivation of freedom.

Status of Political Offenders

LD041620 Warsaw PAP in English 1436 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 4 Jan -- There are premises to believe that "the current year will be marked by much greater internal stability in Poland than the past year," the government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, told foreign newsmen here today at his first press conference in the new year.

Minister Urban criticized many recent Western press publications about Poland and described as misunderstanding the number of persons given by Western agencies as allegedly being held in Polish prisons for politically-motivated offences. At present the total number of persons convicted of, or arrested on such charges amounts to 1,500, he said.

This is not to mean that all of them will be deprived of their freedom for terms of long duration, Urban explained. Some of them may face trial, others will be probably acquitted, and still others may be meted out penalties other than the deprivation of freedom, said Minister Urban.

So far the penitentiary authorities have received a few hundred applications for clemency for persons convicted of politically motivated offences. 200 of the applications are being considered.

The Council of State has received thus far (?four clemency) cases and they will examined shortly [words indistinct] Urban.

Arrested Solidarity, KOR Leaders

LD041850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Another meeting of Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban with foreign correspondents took place in Warsaw today.

Jerzy Urban stated that the seven leaders of former Solidarity arrested recently are being charged under Article 123 of the penal code -- that is, with actions not covered by abolition.

In fact they are being charged with activities, in agreement with other persons in connivance, to overthrow by force the system, weakening the defensive force of the Polish state. Investigation of this case is in progress.

Minister Jerzy Urban also announced that the investigation of five Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] leaders under arrest is nearing completion.

MADEJ ON 3-YEAR PLAN, SOCIOECONOMIC POLICY

PM050941 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 9 Dec 82 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Madej by GLOS SZCZECINSKI correspondent Ryszard Witek; date, place not given]

[Text] As we have noted, a consultative meeting of the voivodship's economic and political aktiv, was held on 6 December, devoted to the topic of the 1983-1985 3-year plan for Szczecin in the light of the resolutions of the 10th Plenum of PZPR Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Madej. After the meeting the deputy chairman gave an interview to a GLOS SZCZECINSKI reporter. Here is the text of the interview:

[Question] Comrade Deputy Chairman, you headed the team working on the variant draft of the 3-year socioeconomic plan for 1983-85. Not all the premises of that draft have met with approval in the course of a wide-ranging social consultation, particularly those concerning the prices policy, the allocation of means for collective and individual consumption, the question of the so-called working Saturdays. The question, addressed to society, of whether we should build more apartments or provide more bread and meat for our tables, proved very unpopular. After all, one needs to have both: somewhere to live and something to eat....

[Answer] I understand. Should you, comrade editor, wish to demonstrate even more belligerence on your part, I would only be grateful to you.

[Question] Thanking you for this encouragement, I will make so bold to ask you a question of a sensitive nature: What is your opinion of the so-called Saturday problem? Are Saturdays to be free or working? The authors of the draft 3-year plan aim to promote working Saturdays whenever possible. On the other hand, there is a large proportion of working people who see this as a specific attack on the social agreement and their social attainments.

[Answer] Thank you for bringing this matter up. I consider it a very important one and I hold my own well-founded opinion on it.

And I will answer as follows: No one is attempting to overthrow the social attainment that the free Saturdays represent, either on the government's part or that of the scientists' or the economists'. But what great attainment is this in our circumstances? Is it that a Pole must still cut a proud figure even though he has no shoes to wear? What great attainment is it when there is nothing to cook in the pot? We could go even further and give ourselves free Fridays as well. Would we call that a social attainment, too? I am absolutely convinced that the operation which can bring in immediate results, especially on the market, is better utilization of the worktime of people and machines, quite apart from the need for technological innovation. And it is in this context that the problem of free Saturdays should be considered.

Calculations show that about 40 percent of the total number of people employed in our industry could work on free Saturdays using domestic raw materials, with only minimum quantities of imported raw materials. As a result it should be possible to obtain additional production to the value of Z200 billion -- that is, 3 percent of the value of our annual production. It is, therefore, well worth fighting for. And another thing: In the modern world it has taken people long years of hard work to arrive at their 5-day working week -- and at the same time there was an increase in productivity. No one did anything for them. And, in any case, people in Sweden or Germany, for instance, never received gifts and packages.

[Question] The following remark is heard quite often: "What is the point of my working on a free Saturday if on the following Monday I have to stand about with nothing to do because we have run out of raw and other materials?"

[Answer] As I said, at the moment 40 percent of the industrial workforce has enough raw materials to operate on free Saturdays. And the supply of raw materials is improving and will continue to do so. We are striving to get more and more raw materials imported. To give an example, we estimate that imports from the socialist countries will increase by 12 to 13 percent in 1983. This includes such basic raw materials as petroleum, ore, cotton, and others. Contracts have already been signed for all those, mainly in the Soviet Union. We are also expecting an increase in imports from the capitalist countries of up to 15 percent. We would, of course, want to import more, but we are short of hard currency. Extraction of our own domestic raw materials, on the other hand, is good and can be increased still more -- for example, by working on free Saturdays.

[Question] Let us now, Comrade Deputy Chairman, move on to the next of the sensitive questions -- or, in any case, of those questions which continue to trouble our society very deeply, in this case, the matter of prices. Let us recall here that the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum did not approve the price increases proposed in the draft 3-year plan -- especially those for 1983. According to information submitted by the government at the latest Sejm session, next year's price increases should not exceed 10 percent. What is your view on this question of such great social importance?

[Answer] It is a problem which society finds very vexatious, and one which grows and accumulates in our consciousness. The overall truth is that the increase of market prices is the result of the lack of commodities. And a poor market opens up two possibilities, both familiar to us: Either the prices will rise or the food lines and speculation will grow. And here there is little we can do through issuing decrees signed by the voivodas or the central administration. It is not on the whim or the will of either voivodas or the central authority that market equilibrium depends.

All that the economic reform did was to make apparent the movement of prices which had already existed, rooted deeply in production shortages. At the moment, then, an increase in production for Poland is a matter of first importance. We all see this when we stop in front of the store window which seems to be almost screaming with its near-emptiness. And when we go to a factory, we find that -- as in the case of many enterprises -- only 85 percent of its production capacities are being utilized. And it is a great economic sin not to utilize one's production capacities and, at the same time, to have nothing in the market and empty shelves in the stores. It is from this aspect that we must regard the problem of prices.

[Question] The reverse side of this situation also exists, namely those enterprises which are not interested in increasing production precisely because they want to keep their prices high and make a profit with the smallest possible production effort.

These are, so to say, classic cases of monopolistic activity, which could not be more alien to our sociopolitical system. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski called that phenomenon by its proper name when he spoke, in the Sejm, of price robbery. And it would seem to be a fundamental duty of the government to protect us from this robbery.

[Answer] There are enterprises which, aware of their exceptional position as monopolists on the market, raise their prices -- in order, mainly, to increase their wages. We must look the truth in the eye. In those enterprises where the workforces benefit from wage increases "earned" on prices, they are keeping quiet and nobody is outraged by the speculation that hits those who buy their products. This is where the "Kali mentality" comes to the fore: When Kali steal cow, that is good; but when cow stolen from Kali, that is very bad. In any case, the policy of the government will be directed toward curbing these monopolistic ambitions. For it is understandable that people are outraged at certain enterprises lining their own pockets with their money.

[Question] We hope that these monopolistic ambitions will be curbed as a result of the modification of the economic reform that has been announced for the next year. It will tie up wages more closely with the work that has in fact been carried out, with the rate of production and with productivity. And so to the problem of wages. What is your view on this matter, which is such an important one both economically and socially?

[Answer] The pressure to raise wages is understandable and it would be pointless to blame anyone for it. It is almost a natural impulse. The thing is to make sure that it is, at the same time, an impulse to work better. But let us not expect people to become angels. I am quite prepared to understand someone's wanting to earn more and do less. I can understand such an individual attitude. What I wish to say, however, is that it leads nowhere. That is why we have foremen, enterprise managers, and -- on the national scale -- responsible ministers: so that they do not allow such things.

The principle which states that payment for work should be only as good as the work done has been with us for hundreds of years. And any deviations from this principle, such as forced pay increases, can only lead to inflation. Enterprises now have the right to allocate their wage funds so that everybody can get a wage increase according to his merits. This main emphasis has been shifted onto the working out of that fund and its just allocation. There are many interesting initiatives in a number of enterprises which have come up with clever motivation systems within their own resources. I believe such sharing of the experience gained is a necessary thing between enterprises. But I do not believe we should expect the central authorities to interfere unduly in the matter of wages. Let enterprises try to solve these wage problems by themselves, according to the principles of the reform. I also think that the newly forming trade unions and workers' self-management bodies should take a keen interest in these matters.

[Question] Yet another reflection is suggested in connection with the topic of wages and, in general, incomes: The basic premises of the 3-year plan make liberal use of the concepts of social protection for the lowest-paid workers, or for those people who are not well provided for. It is worth analyzing these terms, to find out to whom they apply. It oftens happens that someone earns little money simply because he does not work well, or indeed shuns work altogether. Is it necessary to protect him financially, especially at the expense of those who work well, at the expense of the earnings of skilled workers?

[Answer] I believe it is the duty of a socialist state to take special care of all those who are in greatest need. Who are they? In the first place, the elderly, the sick, and the infirm. On the other hand, it would be an example of social injustice if, under the cloak of care for the most needy, we were to protect idlers and loafers at the expense of good workers.

We must not extend the protective umbrella over the whole group of the needy, either, merely because they are indeed all needy. Those, however, who really cannot manage by their own efforts should be covered by the state's protective social care. At the same time there should be a tough policy toward those who can earn and are capable of supporting themselves by their own effort, but who simply do not want to work.

[Interviewer] Comrade Deputy Chairman, in your speech given at the meeting of the Szczecin Voivodship's political and economic aktiv you used an interesting figure of speech when you said: "We must expend less energy on dividing and concentrate our attention on multiplying instead." The thing indeed is to multiply -- by our own effort -- our manifold material goods so that we can later start dividing them. In other words, let us learn how to multiply! This maxim seems to be an adequate expression of the content of our conversation -- for which we thank you, Comrade Deputy Chairman.

MINISTERS SPEAK ON ACHIEVEMENTS, PLANS

LD041552 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan — The following are further statements for PAP by ministers and other government officials, presenting most significant achievements in 1982 and major plans for 1983.

Minister of Materials Economy Jan Antosik: While assessing the year 1982, one should remember that the home production of many groups of raw materials was higher than a year before. Apart from coal the supply of copper and silver, storage batteries, plastics, cement and paper was also increased. The supply was better than a year before also in many product groups. It proved possible to ease the effects of a drastic decrease of intermediate imports from the capitalist countries.

(?The main task for 1983 will be increasing the supply) of raw materials and naturals by 1.8 per cent, which would make it possible to increase industrial production by 4 per cent. This plan is fully feasible. An extremely important enterprise will be also to introduce a whole complex of relevant changes in the system of materials supply. If those plans succeed we will be able to think with more confidence about the overcoming of the crisis in our economy.

Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry Edward Lukosz: What I would call greatest achievements in metallurgy and the machine industry in 1982 are firstly, stability of socio-political and occupational atmosphere in both large and smaller groups of workers in industrial plants. Secondly, an improvement of the economic situation. Both production and productivity were by over 25 per cent higher in the 4th quarter of 1982 when compared with the 1st quarter of the same year. Major goals for the year 1983 are primarily to further stabilize a good rhythm and productivity of work among crews of metallurgical and electromachine industry plants.

Minister for Prices Zdzislaw Krasinski said: The year 1982 was very difficult for the society in the field of prices, when a fundamental change was introduced to the system of prices. What should be regarded as the most important positive phenomenon is the preservation of proper relations between prices and production costs. We want to make a far-reaching limitation of the movement of prices a general principle for the year 1983. This movement should not exceed 15 per cent in 1983, with only 9-10 per cent out of it accounted for by new rises, the remaining increase being the result of decisions taken already in 1982.

Minister of Communications Wladyslaw Majewski: In my opinion a significant achievement of the Polish post is the successful solution to the problem of foreign parcels.

Their number slightly exceeded 10 million in 1982, while in 1981 it amounted to only 3.7 million and in the previous years it was only slightly over 1.5 million.

In the field of telecommunications we can notice a permanent growth of the number of telephone subscribers. In 1982 this growth is estimated to have slightly exceeded 80 thousand, which is a little more than in 1981. At the time of the economic crisis this result should be considered fairly good, although the society's needs are far greater.

What is also worth mentioning is the starting of the Intelsat satellite station in Psary, which would make it possible to considerably increase the number of connections from Poland to many countries overseas and to lower the costs of TV transmissions from the West.

Minister of Finance Witold Bien [name and title as received]: The 1982 budget reflected the state of the country's economy and it closed with a serious deficit. The 1983 budget reflects the drive to restore financial balance and its deficit is smaller as compared with 1982. It is largely due to the effects produced by new welfare schemes including the modified pension system.

Economic development in 1983 will be decisive for the year's budgetary balance. The Ministry of Finance will be on its mettle to fight the recent inflation growth. We shall put to work the modified regulations of the economic reform together with other economic mechanisms to boost the country's economy and especially exports and production for the home market. 1983 will see at work the new Sejm bill on the office of the minister of finance and the treasury structures. The whole financial apparatus will have to readjust to the reform.

Chief Energy Inspector Jerzy Wojcicki: In 1982 production and consumption of energy and fuels was roughly balanced for the first time in the recent few years. In 1983 we want to complete work over a draft law on fuels and energy economy to equip us with legal measures for general protection of fuels and energy as non-renewable national riches.

Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Prof. Benon Miskiewicz: In 1982 academic teachers, especially professors and assistant professors, were further helping the country with their knowledge and advice on economic and socio-political matters. The act on higher schools, passed in May last year, was of tremendous importance because it asserted their self-government in line with the decisions of the 9th PUWP Congress. I hope that 1983 will still more integrate academic circles around tasks which we regard as the most important at present -- i.e. intensification of research and concentration of efforts on helping the country to overcome the crisis. Another chief task is to rebuild the role played by the higher schools in civic education. I hope 1983 will integrate academic milieus over the past differences.

## More on Economic Performance

LD042128 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 4 Jan -- Assessing the economic significance and consequences of introducing martial law on 13 December, 1981, government officials who met newsmen today at the Government Press Office said that the prime importance of that move lay in restoring elementary discipline and creating conditions for effective work of enterprise managements and economic administration.

Martial law also created conditions for a smooth introduction of the economic reform and the price reform, both of which were indispensable to initiate the processes of restoring equilibrium to the consumer market.

The earliest and most conspicuous effects of introducing martial law could be observed in coal industry. In 1982, coal extraction surpassed that of 1981 by 26 million tonnes. This had a direct bearing on the situation in other branches: Production of copper, lead, sulphur, plastics, cement, and paper went up.

The rise in coal output recorded since the first weeks of martial law made it possible to forestall any disturbances in economy due to coal shortage during the winter. Municipal services and public transport in cities worked better than in the previous years.

In the manufacturing industries, the upturn became fully visible only during the second half of the year.

In foreign trade the introduction of martial law halted the decline in coal exports and the ensuing loss of foreign markets. Now the process of recapturing the markets is under way.

The introduction of martial law made the USA and some NATO states apply economic restrictions against Poland. The restrictions contributed to limiting the possibilities of Poland contracting further loans. However, even without the restrictions, Poland's standing in the international credit market had been very weak. The losses brought about by the sanctions are much smaller than those which burdened the economy in 1981 because of the anarchization of economic life.

REPORT ON FOOD SUPPLIES AVAILABLE FOR JANUARY

LD050238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] You will no doubt be interested, ladies and gentlemen, in information on supplies of food to the market in January. The supplies of meat and meat products will be no lower than in past months. The market will be supplemented by supplies of 5,000 tons of chickens, an additional purchase made with Pewex resources. It will still be possible to purchase sugar instead of meat or pork butcher's meat. Unfortunately, the range of supplies will be narrower. There will be more beef. There should not be any difficulty in buying fats. The supplies of maturing and melted cheese will increase by over 3,000 tons. To meet the needs of the market and the baking industry, 295,000 tons of rye and wheat flour should be sufficient. Due to difficulties in obtaining the necessary raw materials, supplies from the sweet industry, and chocolate in particular, will be lower. The number of cigarettes will be higher than the average monthly allocation and the surplus will be sold openly.

ARMY DAILY TERMS GOVERNMENT 'MULTIPARTY SYSTEM'

LD051024 Warsaw PAP in English 0727 GMT 5 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 5 Jan -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI enters into polemic with slogans of political pluralism as conceived and propagated by Western ideology and subversion centres.

The daily says: "The charge that ours is a one-party system is in this light at least morally suspect. The truth is that the Workers' Party is the principal political force in Poland, and it is equally true that the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party existing next to it, as well as the Christian Social groupings have opted for the road of cooperation and no confrontation, a road of alliance and not rivalry with the state."

"If we used the term multi-party system, it would be fully in place in this sense."

"Our desire is for the tri-party system widened by the inclusion of a honest representation of interests and aspirations, as well as social activeness -- within the framework of the Patriotic Movement for National Redemption -- to enrich the possibilities of democratic solutions and forms of participation of the working people in the state and self-governed order," the daily stated.

In conclusion ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote: "In the socialist Poland there is no place for anti-socialist political orientations or any other orientation than the working class and socialist power. For socialism is and should be a socio-political system where the workers and peasants together with the working intelligentsia create their own state -- for themselves and also for the entire nation. And in this sense the socialist state will not afford room for a free manoeuvre for political forces -- for the opponents of the state," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS TRADE TIES WITH USSR

LD042256 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, 4 January (PAP) -- A 14 percent increase in trade turnover between Poland and the USSR is planned for 1983, valued at 9.8 billion rubles. By comparison with 1982, Polish exports will grow faster than imports. This is important evidence of the restoration of Poland's partnership position in trade with the Soviet Union and of the gradual normalization of economic life in the Polish People's Republic.

In 1983, (Bogdan Mikolayczyk) writes in TRYBUNA LUDU, the range of Soviet deliveries will be considerably wider than that of the goods exported by Poland to the land of the soviets. The positive consequences of such a ratio are particularly important in conditions where the Polish industry is beginning to operate rhythmically, and the lowering of the material and raw material barrier has been a step of key importance for further livening up production.

The author of the article stresses that the exchange structure has been preserved and even added to. As in the past it is advantageous from the viewpoint of the needs and possibilities of our economy. In view of exacerbated conditions in trade with capitalist countries and Poland's payments difficulties in relations with these countries, these advantages are particularly obvious. This applies, for instance, to oil and gas, where Soviet deliveries will be practically the only source of imports. Additional deliveries of materials, above all for light industry, will be continued outside the protocol, though on normal trade conditions, within the framework of special agreements. Half of the goods produced on this basis will remain in Poland and half will be exported to the Soviet Union.

The 1983 trade protocol confirms the full understanding by the land of the soviets of the difficulties experienced by the Polish economy, which is expressed not in declarations but in concrete assistance and, as always, in cooperation based on partnership. This is evidence of the interest of allies and friends in the stabilization of the economic situation in Poland and of the support for its efforts in this direction, the author notes.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY EXTENDED

AU041133 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Dec 82 p 4

[PAP report: "The Extension of the Economic Cooperation Agreement With Norway"]

[Text] On 29 December at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the agreement on economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway, originally contracted on 28 November 1972, was extended.

The agreement sets out the terms of bilateral economic relations, including industrial cooperation and trade between Poland and Norway.

During the signing of the documents, an appraisal was made of current trade and economic cooperation and it was noted with satisfaction that a considerable increase in bilateral turnover had been achieved despite economic difficulties.

We import various commodities from Norway, raw materials that are important for our economy, like iron ore extracts and titanium (ilmenite), silicon, magnesium, feldspar, talcum, ferro-alloys, abrasive materials, cellulose and paper, viscose yarn, and various chemicals. The ship industry imports a wide range of ship equipment from Norway and the list of imports is further supplemented by such articles as meat and cod liver oil.

Norway, on the other hand, imports metallurgical products, coal, machine tools, chemical goods, carbon electrodes, glass and porcelain, fresh and frozen vegetables and fruit, agricultural machinery, and other goods from Poland. Seagoing ships are our largest export to Norway, which has become the main buyer of our ships in the West.

## BRIEFS

NEW ZSL PUBLICATION -- Beginning the middle of January, a new publication of the United Peasant Party entitled TYGODNIK LUDOWY [People's Weekly] will be appearing in 16 voivodships in northwestern Poland. It will be of a socioeconomic nature and will follow in the footsteps of the rich traditions of the old people's press in Wielkopolska and Pomerania, especially those of the GAZETA CHLOPSKA. It will appear initially in an edition of 40,000 copies. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Jan 83 LD]

## CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL PLENUM

AU031335 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Dec 83 pp 1-3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 28 December Bucharest plenum of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry and Water Management]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the plenum of the National Council of Agriculture, attended by county and central party and state activists, constitutes an extensive working meeting on agricultural matters. Our purpose is to examine the situation in the agricultural sector and to decide on measures to consistently implement the 12th congress decisions and the programs and decisions of the national conference on more markedly increasing vegetable and animal agricultural production with a view to fully meeting all consumer requirements for agricultural and food products, in accordance with the self-management and self-supply program, and to increasing the contribution of the agricultural sector to the general development of the country and to implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and to advance toward communism. (loud applause)

Our meeting is taking place a mere 10 days after the national party conference and on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Romania. As I said at the party national conference, in the 35 years since the proclamation of the republic -- which in fact marked the transition to building socialism in Romania -- we attained noteworthy successes in the socioeconomic development of the fatherland. We traveled several historical stages, completely eliminated the oppressive classes, and ensured the victory of socialism in both cities and villages, thus entering a superior stage -- that of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Revolutionary changes occurred in our agriculture, too. During this short period we completed the agricultural cooperativization and built a modern socialist agriculture, based on cooperative and state systems, which constitute superior forms of agriculture and which ensure considerable production increases in all sectors. Currently the socialist agricultural sector -- state and cooperative -- holds about 95 percent of the country's arable land. At the same time we also have a private sector, particularly in hilly and mountainous areas, which plays an important role, especially in the livestock area.

Simultaneously with the great increases in industrial production, agricultural production also increased annually: In 1980 the production was 3 and 1/2 times larger than the pre-war production. As is known, in 1982 we obtained important successes in increasing agricultural production, and for the first time in our history we obtained a grain production of 1,000 kg per capita. We also had large outputs of vegetables, fruits, and grapes. Livestock breeding and animal production also increased in those years. We thus ensured an unwavering implementation of the party program of continuously raising the material and cultural living standard of the people. That was the foundation on which we introduced self-management and self-supply. There are few countries in the world that have managed to increase their agricultural production 3 and 1/2 times over, as we did during the socialist period.

Nevertheless, as I said at the national conference, the consumption of certain agricultural products, especially animal products, has increased more than meat production, which almost quadrupled during these years. That has brought about certain contradictions between production and consumption levels. Hence, we must take resolute measures to balance production and consumption, to more markedly increase agricultural production, and at the same time to organize a more rational consumption.

A certain contradiction has also emerged between the more rapid development of industry and the slower development of agriculture, which caused a certain contradiction between town and village. All that requires resolute measures to ensure an appropriate ratio between agriculture and industry, to eliminate the contradictions between town and village and to achieve a complete balance between and a harmonious development of both industry and agriculture as fundamental key branches of our socialist society. (lively applause) The achievement of such a harmonious development should further strengthen the alliance between the workers class and the peasantry -- the two basic classes of our society, which play a decisive role for the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause)

At this meeting, too, I want to once again stress the correctness of the industrialization policy as the sound basis for building socialism. We can now assert without fear of erring that had we not built a strong industry, based on modern technologies, we would not have been able to develop either the country in general or the technical-material basis for a modern agriculture. It is precisely on that basis that we managed to greatly increase the national income and thus the production forces and the means necessary for raising the people's material and cultural living standard -- the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the socialist society that we are successfully building in Romania. (loud applause)

With such a sound material basis we were in a position to invest in and develop agriculture. As is known, we implemented a vast program of irrigation and land amelioration so that currently more than 25 percent of the arable land is irrigated and close to 2 million hectares of land have been ameliorated.

Similarly, we supplied considerable amounts of machinery for agriculture; we currently have tractors and other modern agricultural machines that ensure appropriate agricultural work. The more than 150,000 tractors that our agricultural sector now has permits performance of agricultural operations in a short time. In practice, all the plowing can be done in no more than 20 days, if agricultural work is properly organized.

Similarly, due to the development of the chemical industry, the agricultural sector is being supplied with increasing quantities of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and other chemical substances. By 1985, our agriculture will be in a position to apply at least 250 kg of chemical fertilizers in terms of active substance per hectare.

We also have tens of thousands of cadres, highly trained specialists, engineers, veterinary surgeons, zootechnists, mechanics, and other agricultural specialists.

What should be stressed in particular are the enormous changes that have occurred in the structure of our peasantry, which has become a new class with sound professional and technical training and great revolutionary consciousness. It is precisely on that basis that we were able to score such great achievements in developing our socialist agriculture, which is forcefully proving its superiority and its capability to greatly increase production and to yield agricultural and food products for both consumer requirements and for industry and other sectors of our socialist economy, and for the general development of the fatherland. (lively applause)

For those great achievements I want to convey warmest congratulations to the cooperative members, to the entire peasantry, to all working people employed in agriculture, regardless of nationality, to the specialists, to our democratic and state agricultural bodies, and to wish them ever greater successes in all areas of activity. (loud applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

Esteemed comrades, we examined agricultural matters in detail at the national conference and at meetings held during 1982. We can be proud of our achievements in agriculture, and we can stress the superiority of our socialist agriculture. At the same time, however, we must frankly state that our results still fall short of the potential of Romania's agriculture.

Shortcomings continued to persist in 1982. Agricultural operations were not performed everywhere resolutely and in the best conditions, and not enough efforts were made to obtain crops in keeping with the existing means and conditions. All that was discussed in detail at working meetings in 1982 and here. It is true that the comrades who took the floor, both in plenum and in sections, pointed critically and even self-critically to certain failings and shortcomings. However, I believe that in their analyses in the forthcoming months the counties should examine even more thoroughly and in a more self-critical spirit the problems existing in various agricultural sectors, so as to come to the most constructive conclusions and establish the measures required to rapidly eliminate all negative situations in agriculture and to improve all activities.

Serious shortcomings were noted in the livestock sector; they were the reason for the failure to fulfill the animal production. Serious failings were noted in the organization of work at state enterprises, in cooperatives and in machinery stations. The management councils, agricultural cadres, working people and cooperative members -- the true owners and consumers -- did not always act resolutely to perform operations optimally and to properly utilize machinery; as a result, many units produced small yields, far below the level of their real possibilities.

As was stressed at the national conference, an abnormal situation has been created, whereby peasants and agricultural producers have become agricultural consumers. People failed to understand that implementation of the regional self-management and self-supply program means that each agricultural unit, each country household, and each citizen that has any plot of agricultural land must work it and produce for his own needs and for entering into contracts with the state and for delivering to the state stocks or selling on the market.

Generally speaking, it can be stated that agricultural bodies at all the levels of the echelon failed to act responsibly and resolutely to attain the responsible tasks incumbent on them for implementing the law and for obtaining appropriate agricultural productions in all sectors.

We must draw the due conclusions and take resolute measures to eliminate shortcomings and to improve work in all agricultural sectors. Many proposals were made at this meeting aimed at improving activities. They must be examined as soon as possible by the Executive Bureau of the National Council and by the Ministry of Agriculture, so that their implementation should contribute to eliminating shortcomings and improving activities. Even proposals that are not considered feasible or timely should be dealt with: The comrades who advanced them must know why they were not accepted.

This is necessary to bolster the sense of responsibility and to ensure a close cooperation among the National Council, the Executive Bureau, the leadership of the agriculture and the council members, and all agricultural cadres. (loud and prolonged applause) This is a basic requirement of cooperative democracy and of socialist democracy in general. (lively applause)

I believe that we have all the requirements and all the conditions for radically improving the situation in agriculture in 1983 and for demonstrating the force and capabilities of the peasantry, working people, cadres, and specialists and the superiority of our socialist agriculture. We can and must do this as of the coming year, comrades! (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, all party and state bodies, all agricultural bodies must center their activities on implementing the 12th congress decisions and the programs and decisions of the national conference designed to greatly develop agriculture as one of the basic branches of Romanian economy, and to carry out the new agrarian revolution.

In the coming years of the current 5-year plan we must greatly increase agricultural production and achieve a new quality of life and work, so that the agricultural sector plays an increasingly important role in the national economy and fully meets consumer and other requirements for agricultural and food products, and increases its contribution to increasing the national income and the national wealth -- the basis for the general development of the Romanian socialist society.

For that purpose we must primarily begin to rationally utilize the land, eliminate waste, stop the diversion of agricultural land to other purposes, and prevent any degradation of arable and agricultural land in any form. We must remember that we only have 0.43 hectares of arable land per capita. We will not be able to increase arable land much, and agricultural land not at all. Hence, we must resolutely act to conserve and increase the productive potential of the land. For that we must consistently implement land amelioration programs, halt soil erosion and increase its productive potential, and we must give greater attention to irrigation programs and to appropriately utilizing irrigated land. Thus we should be able to markedly increase yields per hectare. At the same time we must take all necessary measures to sow secondary crops on at least 2 million hectares. Similarly, we must rationally utilize our 4.4 million hectares of pasture and hayfields by cultivating fodder crops, including clover and lucerne, to greatly increase fodder production. At the same time we must efficiently utilize our 3-3.5 million hectares of forest for pasture by seeding and over-seeding it.

Those are the possibilities and resources of Romanian agriculture. Unlike other countries, we cannot increase the area of our arable or agricultural land, or decrease it to maintain high agricultural prices.

Hence, we must take care of the land and increase its productive potential, the most valuable asset of our nation. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, as the 12th party congress decided, in the future, too, grain production will be the main issue of Romanian agriculture. By 1985 we must achieve a production of 27-28 million tons of grain. For that we must attain an appropriate structure of wheat, rye, corn, and other grain crops. We must plant highly productive seeds, ensure proper plant density, and complete all agricultural operations, crop maintenance, and harvesting on schedule -- to obtain the productions planned.

We can state that the results obtained in many counties and cooperative and state units--which have already achieved crops of 7,000-8,000 kg wheat per hectare and 10,000-15,000 kg corn per hectare -- demonstrate that with our great resources we can not only attain, but exceed production of 28 million tons grain by 1985. Next year we will endeavor to obtain about 20,000 kg corn per hectare on an area of 50,000 hectares. That will constitute a very significant experience for Romania's agriculture. We must carry out all operations in good conditions, as planned, and do the same for other crops, as we discussed here.

Special attention will have to be given to industrial crops to secure the necessary quantities of oil, sugar, flax fibers and other products for consumption and for the national industry. Here, too, we must take resolute measures to implement agricultural and technological norms and the laws concerning plant density; we must ensure high-quality seeds and on-schedule sowing, maintenance, and harvesting work.

We have important tasks in the vegetable sector that must be properly carried out to ensure consumer supplies and considerable reserves of products for other requirements, including export. Every year we must produce over 6 million tons of vegetables.

We have great potential in the grape and fruit sectors, which this year actually produced the largest yields in the country's history: 100 kg grapes and fruit per capita,

Resolute measures are necessary to implement the programs for modernizing and further increasing grape and fruit production. By implementing the measures established and the provisions of the programs for those sectors, we can considerably increase grape and fruit production within a few years, thus fully meeting people's requirements and creating reserves for other purposes and for export.

We also have very important tasks in the livestock sector. As I have said on other occasions, the number of animals we have can provide the necessary production of meat, milk, and other animal products. This year even, meat and fish production permitted a per capita consumption of about 68 kg. For the next year, the self-supply program ensures appropriate fulfillment of its provisions on the basis of the existing number of animals and of the program to further increase the livestock sector and to ensure slaughter of animals of the prescribed weight.

As envisaged in the program adopted by the national conference, by 1985 we must attain a per capita consumption of 75-80 kg of meat and fish, which is perfectly feasible. However, measures are required to eliminate shortcomings and put absolute order in the livestock sector. The number of cattle, milk cows, pigs, sheep, and poultry we have is sufficient to ensure implementation of the self-supply program and to release important reserves for other purposes, including export. However, there must be order and discipline, and all livestock work must be optimally carried out. As you could see from the programs and material presented at the meeting, we will have to take resolute measures to put order and discipline in the livestock sector, beginning with work schedules and strict supervision, and with efficient participation of management cadres and specialists in all activities. This has been discussed extensively. Almost every comrade who spoke here referred to measures established and assured us that the situation will radically improve in 1983.

In point of fact we have special programs for the livestock sector and for each breed. I will not dwell on it, but I want to stress that in the coming year we must do everything possible to eliminate all negative situations in the livestock sector, so that it can produce at the level of the potential and requirements of the national economy.

We must all understand that the livestock sector requires a good deal of attention and daily care, or day and night care, so to speak. Our people and peasants always made a cult out of caring for the animals that gave them food and jobs, and treated them as comrades. We must take the best possible care of our animals! (loud applause)

We also have programs for raising silkworms and for beekeeping, which must be given great attention and be appropriately implemented.

Special attention must be given to fish breeding. Each county must endeavor to obtain the largest possible production of fish for that purpose, I think all ponds located in the area of a state enterprise or agricultural cooperative should be given in ownership to the respective unit, or if they are located on joint land should be given to the joint agroindustrial council to be utilized by those units. Production plans should be worked out for them as is done in any other sector of activity.

Generally speaking county bodies should be made responsible for fish-growing tasks, the same as for any other agricultural sector.

In view of the 1982 livestock epidemics, which caused great damage, we must take resolute measures to improve sanitary and veterinary care and to ensure disease prevention and treatment, to eliminate the great unacceptable losses recorded in that sector.

To implement the livestock program, resolute measures are necessary to secure appropriate quantities of fodder by optimally capitalizing on all the resources available in our country.

As I already said, we must utilize the 4.4 million hectares of pasture and hayfields we have by cultivating on them the most productive and nutritious crops. At the same time, we must sow clover and lucerne on at least 1.2 million hectares. To that we should add the several hundreds of thousands of hectares of arable land and certain privately held areas, thus making up at least 1.5-1.6 million hectares of clover and lucerne, sufficient to ensure a good fodder basis in keeping with the requirements of a rational foddering.

We must also ensure that all the 3-3.5 million hectares of forest are well tended and are used for pasture for the peasantry's livestock.

In accordance with the program established on the production of fodder concentrates, protein, and other fodder crops, we must take measures to fully implement all the provisions of that program, so that by planting secondary crops of fodder and protein plants we should be able to secure the quantity and quality of fodder required in keeping with scientific feed norms and with the lengthy experience of our peasants and people. The programs we have in this area ensure this, and we have at our disposal everything necessary to carry them out.

Once again I want to call your attention to measures to better organize activities in the livestock sector, to modernize stalls and all other animal shelters, and to ensure the water and everything else that is necessary for rational animal breeding. We must resolutely implement the programs and measures established, and must set up special farms for calves and other animals in each unit, so as to eliminate the unacceptable death rate and losses recorded.

In view of the important role of the livestock sector, we must take measures so that all agricultural units should raise animals. In January we should examine the situation of each state enterprise and each agricultural cooperative, and establish the breeds and numbers of animals that they should raise. By 1985 there should not exist any state or cooperative agricultural unit of any kind without a livestock farm.

At the same time, as I stressed at the national conference, we must ensure that all the personal households of cooperative members and all private agricultural farms raise a due number of animals. There should be no peasant household, cooperative, or private farm without at least one cow, and even more -- there is no limit -- in hilly and mountainous areas where there is more pasture land; each household should have sheep and goats, so that each one can supply its own milk and other animal products and have something left over for contracts with and deliveries to the state.

At the same time each household, each cooperative member, or private farmer should produce all the food and all the animal products he requires -- as many already do now and as was stressed at the meeting -- and have enough for contracts with and sales to the state stocks.

Generally speaking, all citizens who hold even the smallest plot of land should cultivate it, should produce and raise animals and poultry. I agree with the proposals made here -- and this should be sanctioned by law -- that those who do not cultivate the land will lose their right to it; the land will be taken away from them and given to those who will work it. (loud applause)

At the same time we must more markedly develop the farming facilities of canteens and other units, within the framework of the self-supply program.

We must correspondingly amend the statute of the agricultural production cooperatives and help organize agricultural production in all sectors. We must ensure that each commune has engineers, specialists, veterinary surgeons, and all other personnel necessary for practicing a modern and productive agriculture. In the coming years we must produce an abundance of agricultural and food products, thus fully supplying consumer requirements and increasing the incomes of the entire peasantry. Each commune must become a strong and prosperous regional agro-industrial unit.

What I said at the national conference about activities in all sectors is equally valid for agriculture. No one may live without working! To that I would add: No one who has a plot of land or who lives and works in a village should buy agricultural produce in the city! Each must produce to cover his needs and also to sell agricultural and food products in the city. This is one of the objective requirements of the alliance between town and village, of the social division of labor, of accord in the relations between town and village, and of the workers-peasants alliance. (lively applause)

In the area of agriculture, too, we will have to resolutely implement the socialist principles of remuneration. The income of each cooperative member and of all working people will reflect the work done and the production obtained.

Let us apply the overall contract system in all sectors. No one should have a guaranteed income without working. Activities should be organized in agricultural units so that each cooperative member, worker, and specialist in each sector, should have a secured job. Hence, we must guarantee each person's right to work; however, each person's income will depend on the work done and on the production obtained. The larger the production, the larger the incomes. The same principle should also govern the remunerations of mechanics, specialists, and management cadres. No limit will be set on anyone's income from work, but at the same time, no one will have a guaranteed income without work. (loud applause)

We have eliminated the land-owners' and capitalists' exploitation and oppression. We have created a new society, a society of free labor, of work for one's self and for the entire society. There exists a close dialectical unity between the general development of the country, the growth of the national wealth and the working people's incomes. The more developed the economy, the greater the national wealth, the higher the incomes of the peasantry and of each working person can be. At the same time the larger the income and wealth of each working person and each peasant, the stronger and richer the entire country.

As I said at the national conference, what we want to achieve is not a socialism of poverty, but a socialism of prosperity and abundance, of personal wealth, and of wealth for the entire nation. (loud applause)

Resolute measures are neessary to improve the mechanization of agriculture. We have a sound basis of machinery, and by 1985 all agricultural operations will be completely mechanical. As we decided, in the coming years, beginning with 1983, we will improve the fleet of machines and will begin to provide machine-aggregates and multipurpose machines, so that several agricultural operations can be performed simultaneously; thus, work duration can be reduced, tractors will not have to pass several times over the same strip of land and affect soil structure, fuel consumption will be cut down, and economic productivity and efficiency will be increased.

Measures have been established to provide the agricultural machines necessary for work on slopes and for noncooperative areas, including agricultural machines pulled by animals.

The stations for machines and tractors, machinery sections of state agricultural enterprises, and of agricultural cooperatives -- which in fact constitute specialized sections of the respective units and are subordinated to them -- must ensure the performance of agricultural operations on schedule and in good conditions. We must implement the measures established concerning the supply of agricultural machines for all the sectors in keeping with the programs decided. Our machine-building industry must closely cooperate with production units, with the entire agricultural sector, with a view to manufacturing machines capable of best meeting all agricultural requirements and of performing all the necessary operations. Romanian industry currently has the potential to implement those programs and to produce machinery on a par with the best in the world.

In accordance with the plan provisions, the chemical industry must produce the entire quantity of chemical fertilizers necessary, and in the coming 2-3 years must solve all problems concerning pesticides, herbicides, and other agricultural chemical substances. In particular the chemical industry must solve all the problems concerning the supply of veterinary material required to prevent and combat epidemics. Our chemical industry, too, has all the requirements for fulfilling the plan provisions and supplying agriculture with all the fertilizers and chemical substances necessary.

Esteemed comrades, in the area of forestry we must resolutely endeavor to implement the national program on conserving and developing the forestry stock. Afforestation and forest maintenance operations must be carried out in the best conditions. A correct ratio must be preserved among species, and species that grow fast should be planted and developed.

In accordance with the law governing the organization of the Forestry Ministry, all forest resources, forest fruit and bushes, mushrooms, medicinal plants, silkworms, and so forth must be developed and utilized.

Special attention will have to be given to work on mountain waterways, lakes and forests, with a view to increasing the production of trout and other breeds of fish.

As I said before, forests must play a greater role in providing animal fodder. At the same time, forestry bodies are responsible for tending all mountain pastures and forest pastures. They must ensure increases in the production of green mass and hay by ensuring good maintenance, periodical seeding, and extra seeding of the best kinds of grass, especially leguminous plants, on all pasture and hayfields in accordance with precise norms.

At the same time special attention must be given to conserving and developing the forestry stock, which is of a great importance for the environment, the forests constituting one of the invaluable assets for the life and future of our socialist nation. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, in view of the objectives of Romanian agriculture and of the need to effect the new agrarian revolution, resolute measures are required to increase the role of science and of agricultural education for producing highly-productive seeds for all crops, improving and creating new breeds of livestock, and devising efficient soil technologies and work methods for the various species of plants and animals. In this area, too, we have obtained good results. Seed strains produced by Romanian scientists have yielded 12,000-15,000 kg of corn per hectare and 7,000-8,000 kg of wheat per hectare. We have cows that give 8,000-10,000 liters of milk, sheep that give an average of 10-12 kg of wool each, and other similar results in each sector. What we must do now is to consolidate and generalize the best results, and rapidly multiply the seed obtained and use it not just on experimental lots but on extensive areas. All the land must be sown only with highly-productive seeds. The same principle applies to animals. The scientific research must assume direct responsibility for providing all the necessary productive seeds, in keeping with each climatic area and type of soil and in close cooperation with the agricultural units.

More resolute efforts must be made to create plant strains resistant to disease and to freezing temperatures, which can germinate at lower temperatures and survive longer periods of drought. We must create strains with a shorter germination period, so as to be able to have second crops on the same plots of land. In the research area, too, we have sufficient forces and the achievements obtained show that all conditions exist for shortly attaining these objectives and thus enhancing the contribution of agricultural sciences to achieving the new agrarian revolution.

We must improve the activities of the agricultural educational system, in close relationship with the experience and practices of Romanian agriculture. We must further strenthen the ties between education and production, life and production units, so that each graduate of an agricultural faculty can take on a job and turn to good account the knowledge acquired in his years of schooling.

Greater attention must be given to improving the professional training of mechanics, agricultural workers, and all peasants. Each land worker -- cooperative member, private farmer, or agricultural workers -- must have thorough agricultural knowledge in all areas. A person who does not have the necessary training and knowledge cannot be a good agricultural worker. Plants and animals have their life and their soul. They must be understood, and a man who works with them must understand their life and soul. Only thus will we obtain the largest possible production. To be a good agricultural worker one must love life, nature, plants, and animals; one must be able to create them and derive everything from them. (lively applause)

In this spirit we must improve the professional and technical training and the activities of mass agricultural and zootechnical educational system; we must improve training and retraining, including the retraining and advanced training of specialists in all areas.

We must take resolute measures to stabilize the labor force in agriculture, especially in livestock sectors. Special attention must be given to persuading young people to stay and work in agriculture. Agricultural work is at least as important as any other work, if not more so than in many industrial sectors. Agriculture has its own beauty which surpasses many industrial sectors. (lively applause) Young people must understand that agricultural work has a wonderful future and prospects.

As is known, in 1982 we took various measures concerning the price of agricultural products and increased material incentives for working people, cooperative members, and all other peasants. I want to call your attention to the fact that we cannot and should not increase prices any further; not for industrial and not for agricultural products, because that may have negative effects for our economic development and for the people's living standard.

In the future, in agriculture as in all other sectors, we must place the emphasis on reducing material and production expenditures and cost prices, on more markedly increasing economic efficiency and labor productivity in all areas -- the only way to increase incomes, profitability and returns, and to continuously increase production. That is the only way in which we can increase the income of each peasant and cooperative member, as well as the national income and the national wealth of our fatherland.

Esteemed comrades, in implementing agricultural programs an important role is played by agricultural specialists: engineers, veterinary surgeons, zootechnists, mechanical engineers, and other agricultural experts. They must work close to the workers and peasants. Each engineer, zootechnist, veterinary surgeon, or any other agricultural specialist must directly participate in agricultural production; even those who are employed in certain managerial jobs, beginning with the Ministry of Agriculture, must take a hand in major seasonal agricultural work such as sowing or harvesting, not as a supervisor or as an assistant, but as an actual worker, together with the specialists, cooperative members, and working people in each unit.

We must resolutely eliminate the mentality of certain specialists who seem to think that supervision or papers will solve any agricultural problem. Agriculture is not practiced with papers or instructions!

We must resolutely eliminate bureaucracy. Instructions, norms, and agrozootechnical regulations do of course have their place; however, they should occupy as little as possible of the specialist's time. The rest should be spent in concrete production activities. (loud applause) To mention only the specialists in cooperative and state agricultural units, during agricultural seasons they must not do any office work; at the most, some might record what they did, in the evening, after work hours. No other office work! Such a thing should be utterly forbidden in the future! (lively applause)

All the specialists employed in agriculture -- I repeat -- should reside in the village or commune in which they work. A chief engineer, a director, a president, any specialist cannot provide technical assistance unless he is available to the unit day and night. For example, animals need help birthing, need sanitary-veterinarian assistance when they need it. They cannot wait for the train, or the bus, or the private vehicle of the specialist. We must establish an iron order and discipline in agriculture. We decided -- and a special law on this will be published -- that whoever does not move to his unit by 1 March will be banned from any managerial job, in any unit, wherever it may be. Similarly all agricultural specialists must move to their units, and will not be hired in any sector other than in an agricultural one. (lively applause)

As I pointed out during the meeting, we must provide each commune with an agronomist or any other specialists to supply appropriate specialized assistance and guidance. As of January, the Ministry of Agriculture must begin reallocating cadres to ensure that each unit has the personnel it needs, thus providing guidance and leadership for the entire Romanian agriculture. This also applies to noncooperative communes.

The agricultural bodies have important tasks. Justified and severe criticism has been leveled at the meeting at the inflexible organization, cumbersome personnel, and parallelism of various agricultural bodies which overlap and which in fact constitute an obstacle to good leadership and guidance in agriculture. We must rapidly implement the measures established to reorganize the agricultural managerial bodies, to simplify them and to transfer activities to the actual agricultural units.

We must increase the role of agroindustrial councils in coordinating and streamlining agricultural production. Those state and cooperative agroindustrial bodies must ensure appropriate coordination and provide guidance for all activities, and must promote appropriate mutual assistance in the optimal utilization of available means within the agroindustrial council.

We must consolidate the responsibilities of the managerial councils in state agricultural units and in agricultural machinery stations, and increase the role of the general meetings of working people as owners and producers; similarly, the role of the cooperative management councils and of general meetings must also increase. The cooperative members must act more resolutely in their status as the only owners and consumers. They must ensure that each unit obtains the best possible results, brings about increases in the incomes of cooperative members and working people, and increases the contribution of agriculture to the general development of the country.

Special tasks in attaining our important agricultural objectives are incumbent on the Ministry of Agriculture and on the other central agricultural and other bodies, which must provide the agricultural sector with everything that is necessary for its work, so as to ensure unflagging implementation of the 12th congress decisions, of the programs and decisions of the national conference, and of the special agricultural programs.

Although I have said this on other occasions, too, once again I want to stress that the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Council and its Executive Bureau must show a greater responsibility and demandingness and must efficiently and comprehensively solve all problems concerning agricultural operations and increases in vegetable and animal production.

In accordance with the laws of the country, important responsibilities are incumbent on communal, town, and county people's councils, which must be accounted for and must ensure that all agricultural work is carried out on schedule and in the best conditions. As local state bodies and as representatives of the masses in each locality and county, the people's councils must fulfill their responsibilities and permanently supervise agricultural work and production, as well as deliveries to state stocks of agricultural produce and foostuffs.

Special attention must be given to the self-management and self-supply programs. I spoke about that at length at the national conference. Here I only want to emphasize that in order to ensure good supplies of everything the production established must first be fulfilled. All units, all agricultural producers, and all counties must constantly remember that they are responsible for fulfilling all contracts and for delivering agricultural-food products to the state, and that only if production is greater can larger quantitites of agricultural and food products be kept for local consumption, as envisaged by law, while smaller production means smaller quantities of produce for consumption.

The implementation of regional self-management and the self-supply program must serve to meet consumption requirements and to supply agricultural and food products for the state stocks. We must obtain surplus productions for both our own needs and for the more general needs of society, and must increase to a greater extent the contribution of agriculture to the national income and wealth, to strengthening the fatherland and its material resources -- this is the guarantee for continuously raising and developing our country and the people's living standard, and for consolidating Romania's sovereignty and independence. (loud and prolonged applause)

In order to attain those great agricultural objectives, the party organizations, communal, town, and county committees and all other party bodies and organizations must responsibly work and ensure that each unit, each citizen, each management council, and all communal and county agricultural bodies fulfill all their tasks. The leading role of the party must be seen in agriculture in the fulfillment of the agricultural development programs and in the implementation of the new agrarian revolution.

The work of each Communist and each party organization should be judged not by words and reports, but by the production yielded and the products delivered to the self-supply and central state stocks. (loud applause)

The party bodies and organizations must enhance reponsibility, order, and discipline; contribute to raising people's professional and political training; carry out intensive political-educational activities for raising the socialist consciousness of the working people and the entire peasantry; and motivate each land worker to consciously strive to increase production and thus serve the fatherland, the people, and the cause of socialism! (loud applause)

As I have repeatedly said, our peasantry has proven its great sense of responsibility and self-sacrifice throughout the centuries. During the socialist period our peasantry assumed the responsibility of adopting new ways and of practicing a modern agriculture; in that it obtained wonderful results, thus demonstrating the superiority of socialist agriculture and contributing to the general development of our fatherland. (loud and prolonged applause)

I am fully convinced that the entire peasantry, all working people employed in agriculture, regardless of nationality, will do their utmost to rapidly eliminate any still existing negative situations; to prove through each sector's results the force and capabilities of the peasantry and of agricultural working people, and the superiority of our socialist agriculture; to prove that the peasantry is a strong ally of the workers class and that together with the workers class, intelligentsia, and all other social classes and in close unity, it is fulfilling all its duties to the fatherland and people and is always ready to serve the general interests of the nation and the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP! "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, we are now on the eve of 1983. We held this conference at the end of the year so that for the rest of the winter -- in fact in the coming 2 months -- we should have time to take all due measures to ensure good work in 1983. In the coming year we must radically improve all activities! 1983 must be a decisive year for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan, for unflaggingly implementing the 12th congress decisions and for accomplishing the new agrarian revolution. (loud and prolonged applause)

I am fully convinced that all the participants in this meeting, all the members of the national councils, all peasants and all working people in agriculture, all party bodies and organizations, and all agricultural bodies will responsibly work and will demonstrate in practice their united forcefulness and capability to raise our agriculture to ever higher levels, to obtain increasingly larger productions and to continuously increase the contribution of agriculture to building the comprehensively developed socialist society and to our fatherland's advance toward communism. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

With this conviction I want to wish all the participants in this meeting, all working people, cooperative members and peasants ever greater successes in attaining the great objectives of this year and of the entire 5-year plan. Dear comrades and friends, now, on the eve of the new year, I wish you all ever greater successes in all your activities, good health and happiness!

A happy new year! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; the audience chants minutes on end "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu, happy new year!" All those present at the plenum stand up and cheer at length, in an enthusiastic atmosphere of great unity, for the RCP, for the Socialist Republic of Romania, and for the party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES NEW YEAR WELL-WISHERS

AU041152 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Dec 82 pp 1,3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu to New Year's well-wishers in Bucharest 30 December]

[Text] Members of the Union of Communist Youth and young people, dear Falcons of the Fatherland, dear children, dear comrades and friends: To begin with, I want to express thanks for the wishes you extended to us and for the wishes to the party, the people and our fatherland for achieveing increasingly greater resuts in all areas.

Indeed, we are ending the year of 1982 with new successes in our socioeconomic development. Although, as I mentioned at the party national conference, we have climbed the high peaks at a slower pace, we have continued to proceed toward the bright dawn of communism. Our fatherland has become richer, its beauty and riches have been coupled with new socioeconomic units, new housing and new social establishments in various fields. Our people's well-being has constantly grown, and education, science, and culture have developed.

Millions of young people in our country, beginning with the Falcons of the Fatherland and up to our students, have learned and have acquired excellence in all fields; they have learned to love their fatherland and people. They have acquired trades

in various fields of activity, prepared for work, for life and to serve the people and fatherland under any circumstances, so as to be able to carry on the bright torch of socioeconomic development, of well-being, happiness and of communism! (cheers, loud applause, prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

We are beginning the new year with a long-term program drafted by the party national conference. We have all conditions available so that in the new year our fatherland will advance with greater steps and will take more steps toward the bright dawn of communism than in 1982. We have to see to it that in 1983, through the united efforts of all our working people, irrespective of nationality, and of all our people, our fatherland will climb new peaks at a more lively rate, that better results are achieved in our socioeconomic development, in improving the people's well-being and in strengthening their independence and sovereignty! (cheers and loud applause; long chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

Many storm clouds have arisen in the international arena in the past year. It is true, the peoples have understood that they have to unite their forces, must act to disperse those radioactive storm and rain clouds; they have understood that it lies in their power to stop our progress toward such an abyss. Due to peoples' forceful actions, which the Romanian people joined with all their might, we can state that a certain improvement and enlightenment has been achieved in the international arena although nuclear storm clouds on the horizon still seriously threaten the very existence of mankind. This is why we have to do all we can in 1983 to disperse, through the united struggle by peoples everywhere, those death-generating clouds; we must see that wisdom and light will triumph and we must ensure freedom, life and peace for the peoples! (cheers and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-peace!")

On the eve of the new year and on the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic I would like to direct my first thoughts to our wonderful people who throughout the centuries -- more than two millennia on this soil -- have ensured our nation's development and flourishing and to wish that they might live forever and ever in freedom and independence, well-being and happiness, in communism and peace! (cheers and loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

I want to urge our wonderful workers class and our workers in all areas, while thanking them for their activity in 1982, to do all they can so that in 1983 our fatherland will yield more oil and more coal, in order to ensure conditions for us to be self-sufficient in energy, to ensure the necessary energy, light and heat for our country! (applause and prolonged cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

We want to appeal to chemists and metallurgists, to machine builders, light industry workers and workers in the construction materials industry to do all they can to produce more quality chemical substances, more quality steels, better quality equipment amd more tractors and machine-tools; and to produce more fabrics, amd more consumer goods for the fatherland's general development and for all our people's well-being. (loud applause and prolonged cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

We want to appeal to all to see that 1983 will demonstrate the strength of our wonderful workers class, our nation's leading class, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. Let us see to it that 1983 marks our elevation to new steps of quality and economic efficiency in the overall industrial activity! (cheers and loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

I want to extend to our cooperative peasantry, to all peasants and to all working people in agriculture thanks and congratulations for the results achieved in 1982, when we achieved 1,000 kg grain per capita for the first time.

I would like them to grow even more crops in 1983, to increase the variety of agricultural products, to better meet our people's requirements and to increase the contribution made by agriculture to our socialist fatherland's general development! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

I want to extend thanks and congratulations to our intellectuals in all areas for their important contribution to our fatherland's development, to elevating Romanian science and of our people to achieve increasingly greater results in all areas of knowledge. Through those results, men of science and culture and all Romanian intellectuals, together with the workers class, with the peasantry, are making an important contribution to the flourishing of our socialist fatherland. In 1983 I would like them to achieve new successes, to make new discoveries, to unveil new secrets of nature and of human knowledge, to raise Romanian science and knowledge to new levels and to demonstrate the strength and ability of our intellectuals and of our people to contribute to developing world science and culture. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

I want to express thanks to the women in our fatherland for the activity they have carried out and for the results achieved in all areas. There is no sector without active women, working with men. Not only on a completely equal footing but making the same efforts and -- why not say so -- sometimes even achieving better results, thus demonstrating on the basis of facts what a free woman is able to achieve in a country where all people are masters of their destiny. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

On New Year's Eve -- and since the "new year" is represented here by a small child -- I would like to express thanks to women also for the most valuable gift they make to our people: such wonderful children who represent our fatherland's future. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the children!" and "Ceausescu, youth!")

I wish our fatherland's women even better results in all areas and I wish them a better, more plentiful and happier life and I want them to see to it -- as mothers have always done -- that our fatherland's constant development is ensured year in, year out, that they give us more such healthy "new years" to permanently and eternally ensure our people's future. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

I want to extend congratulations to the young people in our fatherland in various worksites, plants, in fields, schools and universities. They have carried out a sustained activity and have made a significant contribution to results achieved in our country's socioeconomic development; they have acquired and are acquiring increasingly new knowldge, thus preparing to be ready to play their important role in various fields of activity.

Dear young comrades, it is my wish that in 1983 you will achieve ever better results in all areas. Young people must show their strength, skill and enthusiasm on all worksites! Let us speed up the commissioning of new economic units that will raise our fatherland onto new levels of progress! Make efforts to learn and learn again, to acquire the wonderful achievements of science and human knowledge under most favorable conditions! You must always bear in mind that without culture, without science and without knowledge of the universe you will not be able to serve the fatherland as you should; therefore, you must learn and learn again! (loud applause and cheers) You must never forget that it is you who must build communism -- and communism means science, culture, freedom, independence, well-being and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu, youth!")

I wish you, dear children of our fatherland, my dear friends, an ever better, more plentiful and happier life! And you who are at school must learn, learn and learn again! In all areas we must keep in mind that Romania's future is in the hands of young people and of children and that Socialist Romania's future will depend on the manner in which young people and our fatherland's children will grow up. I am fully convinced that we are bringing up good young people and healthy children -- both physically and intellectually -- with inspired minds and ideas who are getting ready to serve the fatherland, the people and communism! (prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu, youth!")

Dear friends, dear children, we will do all we can to make your life and your childhood as bright and happy as possible! We shall do all we can to ensure the peace of all our people, so that you may grow up in quiet and that you may carry on the torch of our fatherland's freedom and independence! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu, youth!")

I wish all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people ever greater successes in all areas in 1983. I want them to see to it that, through our united efforts, our fatherland is raised to new peaks of progress and civilization! Let us see to it that the Romanian people achieve ever better results in developing the economy, science and culture and in improving their material and cultural well-being. Let us demonstrate the united strength of a people who are masters of their destiny and who are freely and consciously building their own future, their communist future. [loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

I wish that 1983 will bring a strengthening of the relations of cooperation and friendship our people and country maintain with peoples and countries throughout the world, regardless of social system! Let us see to it that 1983 leads to important successes in the struggle for disarmament and detente and that it opens up the road toward a world of peace and social justice! (loud cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-peace!")

Now, on the eve of the new year and in keeping with our forefathers' customs, I want to extend our ancestoral wish for happiness: "Many happy returns!" (loud, prolonged cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-peace!" In an enthusiastic atmosphere, the children and young people and all those present gave prolonged ovations to the RCP, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the party secretary general and the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and wished him from the bottom of their hearts "many happy returns!")

HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS AND GENERALS PROMOTED

AU041205 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Dec 82 p 7

[Text] By presidential decree, several generals have been promoted and the ranks of major general and rear admiral have been given to several colonels and captains first class of the Ministry of National Defense:

-- Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu to the rank of colonel general;

-- The following major generals have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general: Constantin Antoniu, Constantin Bogdan, Ilie Ceausescu, Traian Dafinescu, Vasile Dragomir, Marin Dragu, Nicolae Eftimescu, Ioan Geoana, Lucian Ionescu;

-- The following colonels have been promoted to the rank of major general: Florea Cirneanu, Costache Codrescu, Neculai Diaconu, Gheorghe Gainuse, Grigore-Mircea Iacob, Constantin Ionita, Neculai Iordache, Marcel-Alexandru Marichescu, Mircea Olteanu, Horia Opruta, Marin Pancea, Ion Petroaica, Iosif Rus, and Andreiu Socol;

-- The following captains first class have been promoted to the rank of rear admiral: Gheorghe Anghelescu and Ion Boian.

Also by presidential decree, several generals have been promoted and the rank of major general was given to several colonels of the Ministry of the Interior:

-- The following major generals have been promoted to lieutenant general: Nicolae A. Ceausescu, Istifie Geartu, Constantin Nuta and Gheorghe Vasile;

-- The following colonels have been promoted to the rank of major general: Stefan Alexie, Gheorghe Bucur, Gianu Bucurescu, Gheorghe Danescu, Constantin-Costel Gutu, Velicu Mihalea, Mihai Rotaru and Traian Taulescu.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE GRANTS CERTAIN PARDONS

AU041220 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, those sentenced to prison terms of up to 5 years by the competent courts are granted complete pardon.

Complete pardon is also granted to minors sent to special labor and reeducation schools.

Prison sentences between 5 and 8 years are reduced by one-sixth.

The provisions of the pardon decree also apply to prisoners who are serving their sentences in the form of correctional labor.

The provisions of the decree do not apply to those sentenced for repeated offences, those who have previous convictions, and those sentenced for the following crimes: manslaughter, causing physical injuries resulting in death, robbery, rape, bribery -- both accepting and offering, influence peddling, assault and battery, and prison escape.

Prison sentences for offences committed up to the date of the decree will not become effective, and if they have already become effective will not be carried out. Persons who are serving prison terms in the form of labor will also benefit by the decree provisions.

The provisions of the pardon decree do not apply to those who escaped custody before beginning their sentence or sanction.

The decree stipulates that pardoned persons who commit a premeditated crime within 3 years of their pardon will carry out the sentences due both for the new crime and the sentence not completed as a result of the application of the pardon decree.

The committees or executive bureaus of people's councils, the directorates for labor and social security, and the managements of socialist units will ensure jobs for persons pardoned by the present decree.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ADDRESS RCP CONFERENCE

AU181211 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/12/1982 -- Taking the floor in the first day of the proceedings of the RCP National Conference, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation emphasized that the participation in the international division of labour is, more than ever before, an objective necessity of the

economic growth of all countries, of the progress of the whole mankind, acquiring a great political significance, as a factor of the rapprochement and collaboration among peoples, of detente and peace. He showed that on the basis of the achievements scored so far in the modernization and diversification of the national economy, the Romanian foreign trade has been developing continuously.

Since the previous party national conference (1977) and until now, Romania's volume of foreign economic exchanges went up 55 percent. Vasile Pungan stressed that the most dynamic element of this evolution was the export which in five years rose 69 percent (total volume) and 62 percent (volume per capita). Concomitantly, the structure of the export of machinery, plant and transportation means was improved and developed more rapidly, ranking first in the Romanian export as a whole, while the share of farm produce diminished from 18 percent to 19 percent in this period.

Then, the speaker highlighted that structural changes were reflected favorably in the rise of the efficiency of the Romanian export. In the 1977-1982 interval, the average price of one ton of exportables increased by about 55 percent. He also pointed to the amplification of the country's international economic cooperation, mentioning that in 1982 over 30 percent of the Romanian exports are achieved in this way.

In concluding, the Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation mentioned that 1981 and 1982 ended with a surplus of the country's trade balance and showed that the plan for 1983 stipulates the increase of Romania's volume of foreign trade by over 13 percent, of the export by 18 percent and of the free currency export by 19 percent. These are completely realistic targets whose attainment, particularly under the current international economic circumstances, requires the improvement of the entire activity of foreign trade, resolute measures for the increase of the competitiveness of the Romanian products by the improvement of the export offer and the manufacture of high-tech products, the observance of the terms of contacts with foreign partners, the higher capitalization of the material potential and of the intelligence of the Romanian people.

NEW DELHI NONALIGNED SUMMIT PREVIEWED

LD292212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 29 Dec 82

[By diplomatic editor Mladen Gavrilovic -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 29 (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming non-aligned summit in New Delhi could inaugurate a new era in international negotiations and, in this way, open prospects to the world for a life in peace and security.

Yugoslavs are also convinced that the Delhi summit will reaffirm the Movement of the Non-Aligned, intensify its activity on the world stage and do everything for restoring the influence of the United Nations in international affairs.

On the eve of 1983, the mankind clearly finds itself at a crossroads. The only right course offered is one of negotiations toward renewing detente and strengthening peace and security.

The seventh non-aligned summit gives hope for a return to the policy of peaceful solutions to world problems. The summit will bring together the representative of 90 or so countries, who will try, through a common action, to spur the overcoming of the present critical situation in the world.

Yugoslavia continues consistent in its efforts to ensure the activization and authority of the United Nations. It also continues a champion of the elimination of hotbeds of crises and conflicts in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, in Asia and Latin America.

In the year now ending, Yugoslavia has pursued an intensive state and diplomatic activity, as is illustrated by Belgrade's top-level contacts with 20 countries and the Yugoslav foreign secretary's meeting with the foreign ministers of 29 countries.

It is beyond doubt that a way out of the present situation is possible only through an equality-based dialogue of world statesmen, regardless of the economic or military power, the bloc commitment or differences in internal systems of the respective countries.

Consistent to its well-known principles of cooperation with all countries, Yugoslavia devotes attention in its foreign-policy orientation also to maintaining good relations with the big powers. The visits to Yugoslavia of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and United States Defense Secretary Weinberger have been a part of Yugoslavia's broad engagement on the international stage.

An important priority in Yugoslavia's foreign-policy activity are relations with the neighbouring countries. Taken on the whole, it can be said that the Balkans is well on the way of becoming a good example of the implementation of the Helsinki documents.

If relations with Albania are excluded, it can be said that Yugoslavia's relations with the neighbouring countries develop well and that the mutual readiness for their further promotion exists. The acts on the part of the government in Tirana and of Enver Hoxha represent not only interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs but are also a factor of destabilization in the region and beyond.

The Albanian adventurist policy inflicts damage also to efforts for having the Balkans become one day a zone of peace and cooperation and a zone free of bloc nuclear arsenals.

## BELGRADE TV REPORTS PRESIDENCY SESSION 22 DEC

AU051001 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 22 December 1982 carries a 1-minute film clip on the 22 December session of the SFRY Presidency, chaired by Petar Stambolic.

The film shows two separate sections of the usual table, which is doughnut-shaped with a slot in it. Sitting around it are, clockwise, Vidoje Zarkovic, Fadilj Hodza, Petar Stambolic, Secretary Vuko Dragasevic, an empty seat, Sergej Kraigher, Cvijetin Mijatovic and Radovan Vlajkovic in the one section; and in the other Mitja Ribicic, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly, four unrecognized men, a gap, and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is shown sitting in the last seat in that section of the table.

## DELO CARRIES RAVNIK ADDRESS TO LCY 25 DEC

AU041218 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 28 Dec 82 p 3

[Speech by Miha Ravnik, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, at the fourth session of the LCY Central Committee held in Belgrade on 24 and 25 December 1982]

[Excerpts] The intensified problems of economic development and the development of socioeconomic relations demand that the communists thoroughly appraise the entire extent and depth of certain ideological phenomena and deviations in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy in the light of the orientations adopted by the third session of the LCY Central Committee.

In this period, it is important for the LCY to essentially intensify its activity in concretely defining and implementing the congress tasks in practice. We must achieve greater unity in action and in results. Until now, the socialist subjective forces headed by the LCY have always indicated the ways to overcome the economic difficulties and strengthen the entire socioeconomic relations.

Consequently, in accordance with its historical responsibility to Yugoslavia's workers class, the LCY must constantly determine not only the paths of further development but also the ways and means of realizing them, the ways and means which must also provide both the short-term and the long-term solutions to the current situation.

The third session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia and the third session of the LCY Central Committee contributed to intensified political activity by the League of Communists and, with their conclusions and ideological and action orientations, provided additional scope for and encouraged even more specific activities by the League of Communists of Slovenia.

The conclusions of the two sessions gave a new upsurge to the activity of the League of Communists of Slovenia.

It is an important fact that the predominant view of Communists and workers in the organizations of associated labor in Slovenia is that they will be able to maintain their level of production only by increasing the volume of exports to the convertible currency area and that they can increase their exports only on the basis of association of labor and pooling of resources within the income-based relations in accordance with the provisions of articles 67 and 68 of the Law on Foreign Exchange Operations and Foreign Credit Relations.

In assessing the activity of the League of Communists of Slovenia in implementing the conclusions of the third session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia and the third session of the LCY Central Committee, it must be pointed out that, simultaneously with an intensified awareness of the need for exports, reliance on our own forces and more efficient management of social resources as an essential condition for implementing the economic stabilization policy, a certain opposition still exists in connection with which it will be necessary, among other things, to intensify the implementation of the cadre policy. This opposition mainly appears in those basic and other organizations of associated labor where the complacency based on many years of autarkic development and low quality of economic operations are assessed only on the basis of indexes and in relations to other poorly functioning organizations and where the prevalent view is that someone outside associated labor will solve the difficulties which we are encountering.

I agree with Hamdija Pozderac that it would not be good if the report on the implementation of the conclusions of the third session of the LCY Central Committee omitted specific appraisals of what has been achieved by the individual republics and provinces, for instance, in the fields of investments, personal incomes, the implementation of the "mini foreign exchange law" and so forth.

Let me cite only a few of the results achieved in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. By the end of the current year, all types of consumption will be brought in line with the social accord. As regards the problems of supplies for people, which we have been solving relatively successfully, it must be emphasized that the main reason for these problems is insufficient self-managing links within the unified Yugoslav area. In the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, the real volume of investments has fallen below the planned medium-term rate for the third year in succession and this year amounts only to 13.7 percent of the republic's social product. Thus we are reaching the bottom limit and any further reduction of investments could jeopardize further economic activities, including the efforts toward increased exports.

In assessing the political actions of the League of Communists since the aforementioned third sessions of the Central Committees, it is necessary to note that it is impossible to expect any essential quantitative changes along the entire front in this short period and that therefore there is an inconsistency between the political activity and the changes in economic trends especially as regards achieving the planned rate of industrial growth together with a simultaneous tendency to reduce the volume of exports, which reduces the possibilities for imports of producer goods and raw materials [sentence as published]. In view of the inconsistency between the political actions and the negative economic trends, the mood of the working people and citizens is deteriorating because of the increasingly numerous linear deterrent administrative measures which do not encourage a higher labor productivity or the possibilities for increased exports to the convertible currency area and for the association of labor and pooling of resources throughout the entire country and because of the unclear projection of the economic policy for 1983. This worsened mood diminishes possibilities for a successful mobilization for economic stabilizaton.

In this situation, it is important for us Communists -- because of our role and responsibility in society -- to strengthen our ideological-political unity for action among the working people and citizens and thereby to encourage and direct efforts for fulfilling the historical interests of the workers class.

In organizing various social activities to mobilize the working people and citizens, we must seek solutions within the framework of constitutional foundations. Of course, it will be necessary to perfect and even change many things. However, this must not be done by postponing the implementation of the Constitution and the laws pertaining to the system until "better times" and by changing the laws pertaining to the system into pragmatic solutions for fulfilling the social plans or because of some exceptional situation.

We have social accords and self-managing agreements for this purpose and the executive councils, too, are authorized by law to adopt extraordinary measures. In the same vein, the responsibility of the sociopolitical communities for work, life and development in their respective areas cannot be pushed to the sidelines for the sake of workers in associated labor and for the sake of their linking within the area of our entire country or for the sake of the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market. It is necessary to strengthen the authority of delegates and delegate basis and not the authority of the executive organs which are far more subject to very diverse pressures from the economic management and political executive structures.

In asserting these fundamental issues, the subjective forces, including the League of Communists, are insufficiently resolute and effective. This is the reason why, at this time, we are critically noting and appraising a stagnation in some areas of social relations as well as the influence of ideas and demands which are contrary to the program of the League of Communists and to the basic social relations and values.

The revival of the centralist and liberalist ideas, demands and practical actions is undermining in many places what has been achieved in the development of self-managing socialist relations and, at the same time, is urging and offering the state intervention and the arbitration by political organs, especially by the organs of the League of Communists, which seriously jeopardizes the constitutional position of workers and associated labor as well as the self-managing production relations.

For this reason it is the task and the duty of the League of Communists now to avoid opportunism of all kinds and to consistently and uncompromisingly contribute to presenting the real picture of the economic and political situation, to propose directions for the activity of all subjective forces and especially workers to ensure that the realistic programs based on new concepts of economic operations in the organizations of associated labor will be carried out on the basis of specific programs of increased exports to the convertible currency area and on the basis of the assertion of workers in the self-managing decisionmaking process. It is on this basis that we will also be able to mobilize the working people and citizens for economic stabilization.

## CORN HARVEST OF 11 MILLION TONS REPORTED

AU041708 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Dec (TANJUG) -- According to the final data announced by the Federal Institute for Statistics, this year's corn harvest in Yugoslavia amounts to 11,137,000 tons. Our fields have produced 1,330,000 tons of corn more than last year, and 1,053,000 tons more than in 1979, which was the most bountiful year so far. Although the Federal Institute for Statistics still does not have the final data for other European countries, it is almost certain that in 1982 Yugoslavia produced the greatest quanitity of corn on our continent.

This year, 2,220,000 hectares were sown with corn, a little below the average. Last year, for instance, the "corn acreage" was about 80,000 hectares smaller. But this "shortage" has been amply compensated for by an average harvest yield of about 5 tons per hectare which was achieved for the first time. The average harvest yield in the social sector was 7.37 tons per hectare and on private farms 4.71 tons per hectare. In both cases, the yield per hectare was approximately 900 kilograms greater than last year.

Dr Vladimir Trifunovic, director of the Corn Institute at Zemun Polje, has stated that this year's record harvest is due above all to new high-yield hybrids, to the extensive use of week-killers and the large number of necessary machines which our farmers have.

## NIN INTERVIEWS SUKRIJA ON NATIONALISM, KOSOVO

AU301245 Belgrade NIN No 1669 in Serbo-Croatian 26 Dec 82 pp 10-15

[Velizar Zecevic and Milan Milosevic report on interview granted to NIN by Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from Kosovo, -- no place or date given]

[Excerpts] We have asked Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, for an interview within the framework of our series about togetherness because of his current position, because of his past position (he was president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo) and also because of the fact that during the past 2 years Ali Sukrija has been one of those analysts who most openly analyzed Kosovo's reality. For this reason, despite Sukrija's wish not to speak only about Kosovo, we directed this interview to examples from Kosovo that, nonetheless, to a great extent reflect the problems of togetherness in our country.

NIN: The first question could be: Kosovo's integration in Yugoslavia. The earlier policy of encapsulation and self-sufficiency has failed. How much has the situation changed?

Sukrija: I believe that the question is not quite adequate. Kosovo has always been in Yugoslavia and there has never been the question of Kosovo being outside Yugoslavia or outside the Socialist Republic of Serbia in our constitutional and political system.

The tendencies of encapsulation, which appeared before the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, were expressed through the activity of a whole number of statist-based factors, and this, naturally, had its influence in Kosovo itself. And this was then used by proponents of ideology from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as other hostile forces and opponents of the SFRY.

On several occasions, I have said that the bureaucratic factor, statist tendencies, appear as a possible "cover," as a "cloak" under which various negative tendencies, including nationalist tendencies may appear. This was confirmed by the events in Kosovo, but one must take care about these tendencies everywhere.

NIN: Since several months have passed since the congress, are there now any indications that this criticism of statist relations, not only in Kosovo but throughout Yugoslavia, has yielded results? Is any change being felt in this respect?

Sukrija: First, I believe that in Kosovo, as well as throughout the country, in the League of Communists, among workers -- associated producers, the awareness and feeling of full responsibility for a consistent development of self-management is being developed. True, there are still shortcomings in these efforts; in some places we pay more attention to the material aspects of production; sometimes, when we speak about self-management and democracy we do not sufficiently link these two things in practice, as we laid down in the foundations of our constitutional and political system.

Where self-managing relations are developing consistently, we have not only fewer excesses in the nationalist sense but fewer "diktats" by technomanaging and bureaucratic structures that still have a pronounced influence on the social currents both in economic and in other fields.

NIN: There are people who are dissatisfied with the speed of the changes.

Sukrija: I must remind you that we said at the LCY Central Committee plenum in May, 1981, that it will be a rather long struggle and that one must reckon with a long term, not only in the sense of physically breaking and preventing physical appearances of the enemy but as regards changing the entire climate and orientation, I may say, and as regards people sobering up and understanding what dangers have arisen because the struggle against nationalism has been abandoned, a struggle that inevitably has to be an integral part of the overall ideopolitical action for the development of socialism and self-management.

The struggle must continue on a broad front, among the masses, along the line of ideological and political differentiation pursued by the League of Communists. In fact, it must continue in all fields of life and work. This struggle will be even more successful with the full support of the League of Communists of Serbia, the LCY and all the peoples and nationalities of our socialist self-managing community.

Nationalism has striven and strives to sow distrust, discord and hatred. This is being done by the nationalist irredentist Albanians, and it is also being done by nationalists from the ranks of other nationalities. It is the basic aim of Enver Hoxha, who tries to incite the Albanians against the Serbian nation, against the Yugoslav People's Army as a "Serbian army," against the Yugoslav leadership as a "Serbian leadership," and so forth. Enver Hoxha and the nationalists strive to implant the lowest chauvinist and inhuman passions in the people, making use of such dirty propaganda and monstruous lies that nobody honest and in his right mind will believe them. This is the way attacks are made on the interests of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and the prospects of its development and comprehensive affirmation in our socialist self-managing community.

There Can Be No Yielding to Nationalism

NIN: We have been talking lately about the growth of nationalism; several party and state officials and the press have reacted, and several cases indicate that nationalism in Yugoslavia is on the increase, especially, say, among the youth. How is it possible to explain this after the bitter experience of Kosovo?

Sukrija: It is a fact that nationalism is now appearing more aggressively. The nationalists in fact try to exploit our present situation. Nationalism appeared earlier in some similar periods, too. When we were on the offensive, it retreated; if one relaxes or if the struggle is not waged strongly enough, nationalism makes itself felt in various ways, because it is always present in a latent form. It is an ideology opposed to socialist self-management; it is a hostile, reactionary and counterrevolutionary ideology. Why among the youth? Nationalism is present among old people, too. It finds its scope where our struggle is not sufficiently open and direct.

Why Nationalism Among the Young

NIN: One talks about a crisis of morality in society. Does this crisis perhaps cause an intensification of all other problems, including this one?

Sukrija: I do not agree that it is a matter of a crisis of morality in our socialist society. It is true that socialist morality finds it difficult and painful to break through, for there is still much old, conservative, bourgeois and petty bourgeois morality in our country, which is a normal fact for socialism as a society of a transitional period. We are a community open to the world. You cannot exclude the activities of various antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces and attempts to sneak in various ideologies, including the nationalist ones.

It would be wrong and unacceptable to accuse the youth in general. Not even the Albanian youths in Kosovo are all nationalistic and irredentist. A part of them were caught and poisoned; a part of the students and pupils and chiefly some educational workers. However, if we work properly with the youth and the youth is actively included in self-managing and sociopolitical life, we can fully rely on it. It will, after all, carry on our revolutionary development.

Examples are being cited of what happened in a student dormitory in Zagreb as well as the case of the Hajduk [soccer club] players in Belgrade. Other cases are also cited; some slogans, manner of dressing and so forth. Although it is a matter of isolated occurrences, it is right to react to them sharply, for there must be no yielding to any nationalism anywhere.

The aggressiveness of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo has provoked not only a positive reaction by the progressive forces of all the nationalities in Kosovo but a reaction from other nationalist positions. Nationalist anti-Albanian revanchism appears which would, as they say, "settle this situation within 24 hours," and there is some imitation among the nationalists.

I read some reports: An Albanian nationalist does something, and it is repeated in some other place by a Serbian nationalist, although not so frequently. The nationalists thus encourage each other and objectively help each other.

Take the hostile emigrants abroad. There is an organization which until recently has been called "the Red Front": its leader is a certain Emin Fazlija. He collaborates closely with Jelic, head of the Ustasha organization; they have a joint platform: they act jointly against the SFRY.

What Communists Want To Do and Can Do

NIN: What is being done to establish fuller, primarily economic, interdependence between the Kosovo economy and associated labor in Serbia and in other republics?

Sukrija: One should bear in mind that the Kosovo economy has developed intensively in the past 20 years, with the constant aid of the entire community.

Some projects have grown, some branches have developed that are directly linked. But as far as I know, matters are running rather slowly.

NIN: Why is this? Is there no money? Or is it a matter of being cautious?

Sukrija: It is not caution, but there must be coordination. It must be seen which production is possible and whether it rests on a basis of Kosovo raw materials or other resources and technology. The checking of these programs is taking too long.

I do not think that there were any obstacles that could be called encapsulation. On the contrary, talks were conducted very intensively with all the republics and the Province of Vojvodina. These talks are most intensive in the Republic of Serbia. But the process of realizing these programs should be considerably speeded up with joint forces through the association of labor and pooling of resources.

These programs are of tremendous interest: Links are established between parts of the workers class, between expertise, know-how, technology and people. In brief, it means that a number of these branches is linked or is being linked, and that is a good thing.

However, there are other great difficulties in Kosovo. The construction of several large projects has taken up a major part of the resources. Huge sums, for instance, are needed for the construction of energy projects. A workplace costs three or five times as much as it would cost in some manufacturing branch, where more people would get employment. Now is the chance to develop the energy resources in Kosovo through pooling funds of the economies of other republics and the Province of Vojvodina. Our overall energy situation demands that the associated labor of all the country should reach accords more quickly. We have coal, billions of tons, and this is an undeniable need and a chance for Kosovo and for Yugoslavia as a whole.

NIN: At the time of the counterrevolution in Kosovo, it was shown that the action ability of the communists was insufficient. What is the action readiness of the League of Communists in Yugoslavia now, bearing in mind what happened in Kosovo? Will the League of Communists be able to react efficiently if a similar situation arises in another place?

Sukrija: Well, I do not know whether the question can be put this way. After all, the conditions in Kosovo were specific. The League of Communists there, or, more precisely, its leadership was burdened by pragmatism and opportunism. The Kosovo events had the effect of a shock on the people and the League of Communists.

Stagnation in Party and Society

All that mainly happened because of the wrong policy of the former leadership, because of bureaucratism and because of concessions to nationalism, as we have already concluded. But what has happened in Kosovo is certainly a warning that a constant struggle must be waged against nationalism wherever or in whatever form it may appear and especially when it appears so openly. It is necessary to wage an open, constant and direct struggle against the ideology of nationalism and against its causes and promoters all the time and everywhere. The danger of its vampire-like revival and imposition is always possible if we allow it. Tito constantly warned us openly and clearly about this danger.

In the period prior to the 13th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo and afterwards, great changes were made in the communes and in the basic organizations of the League of Communists. The appropriate cadre changes were made wherever any shortcomings, opportunism or wavering were apparent. The same action was carried out in the internal affairs organs, thus they are now capable of waging a successful struggle against all forms and attempts of hostile activity. Of course, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia provided great assistance in this respect, but we see that the aforementioned institutions are now considerably more able to wage the struggle, perform their tasks, play their role and bear the responsibility with their own forces.

It was necessary to take strong action to break up the state of stagnation in the life of the party and in society. It was necessary to inject, as we may say, fresh oxygen and introduce the ideological clarity and course. This is what encourages the people, mobilizes them and moves them to action, something that essentially changes the situation and opens up the prospects for a further and complete stabilization of the situation.

This is a great experience for the League of Communists in Kosovo and in general. Many subsequent conclusions, including those adopted by the third session of the LCY Central Committee, warn that, unless we struggle effectively, the difficult economic situation may create conditions for the activities of various antisocialist and anti-self-managing as well as nationalist forces.

They call attention to the fact that the unified Yugoslav market is not functioning, as well as to the encapsulations that obviously hinder a more rapid overall process of association of labor and pooling of resources and the development of togetherness in the economic and the social spheres of society's life.

NIN: This was stated also in the platform and at the congress, but has it been carried out?

Sukrija: Of course! I think that a resoluteness to eliminate and overcome precisely these obstacles is apparent in the League of Communists, in the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium.

NIN: To what level has this resoluteness been transmitted? Has it reached the basic organizations of the League of Communists? Many observations have been made to the effect that the activity of the League of Communists is far greater in its forums and among the aktivists but that the party grass roots have not been sufficiently activated.

Sukrija: I do not have this impression. It can be said that not every part of the League of Communists is sufficiently active, but a very intensive political life and work is now developing in the entire society. This explains why the measures adopted by the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council in October have won such a massive support precisely among workers. The working people demand action and they demand an end to a situation that is obviously unfavorable for the entire society.

NIN: Some political scientists have pointed out that the lack of activity is due to the fact that mere "support for the general line" does not motivate people. They want to participate in creating the policy.

Sukrija: I think that this widest activity of members represents the alphabet of our programmatic and statutory position. It is impossible to imagine that the League of Communists could fulfill its leading role without it. But there are many shortcomings in this respect. It is not the role of the League of Communists to solve all problems on its own and without a simultaneous involvement of the delegate system, the trade unions, the Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Socialist Youth and other organizations. We have 67,000 basic organizations of the League of Communists and the secretariats of these basic organizations have a total or 250,000 members. There are 21,000 members in communal committees, not to mention other leaderships. Thus, we have about 300,000 key cadres in the front ranks of the struggle among over 2 million members of the League of Communists. And how many people are there in delegate assemblies, workers' councils and many organs of the self-managing system! We are not activating this force enough and thereby we are not sufficiently transforming the League of Communists into an organization capable of action, an organization that would not take care of all tasks on its own but would promote and direct the widest activity of millions of working people and citizens.

NIN: Has the League of Communists already become a "mass party?"

Sukrija: No, it has not, although it is numerically quite strong. We do not aspire to have a mass party but, at the same time, we cannot encapsulate ourselves into some kind of a sectarian party with a small number of members. The League of Communists, which is numerically strong, must constantly renovate itself: More capable and militant individuals, primarily workers, must be admitted as members and those who are not capable, militant and resolute must leave.

NIN: There has been considerable disagreement precisely in Kosovo over the fact that the press criticized some individuals -- for instance, those at the university and others -- for what they did or said in the past. These criticisms were rejected with the explanation that the individuals concerned are now engaged in the struggle. Should individuals with a "tarnished past" be spared criticism?

Sukrija: At the university, the process of the ideological-political differentiation has been now initiated and it continues. Some individuals must be helped to remove "the tarnish of the past": If they do not want to be with us, they should return their party card or the party card should be taken away from them. It is necessary to be persistent and resolute in this connection.

NIN: What are the relations in the party today as regards the relations between the province and the republic? How can the League of Communists help insure that the authorities will act in a synchronized manner? For instance, why was it necessary for such an important problem as the emigration [of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo] to be discussed separately in Kosovo, in Serbia and in the federation and discussed in different tones, thereby creating the impression that this is now a greatly disputed problem?

Sukrija: It was natural, necessary and mandatory primarily for the League of Communists of Kosovo and the Kosovo Assembly as well as other organs in Kosovo not only to discuss this problem but to take all the necessary measures "on the spot" to prevent any kind of pressures and any forced emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The Serbian Assembly is also responsible for the situation in the entire republic and, in my opinion, it was natural that it also discussed this problem. Yugoslavia's Assembly discussed it because it was concluded that this problem was no longer only a problem of Kosovo and Serbia but of the entire country, which, in my opinion, is also natural....

More Satisfactory Cooperation

NIN: The point of the questions is: Why were these discussions not synchronized better?

Sukrija: Everything is going better now. Valuable experiences have been gained. There was not sufficient synchronization, especially at the beginning; but it is always necessary. I think that, now, the relations and cooperation between the leaderships and organs of the republic and the province are much more satisfactory, a favorable climate has been created through constant, so to speak, daily contacts. Information is exchanged and analyses are made to joint meetings, joint policies and actions are worked out and everyone is taking the necessary measures within his authority.

Does the fact that the emigration from Kosovo is still continuing dispute or at least cast a shadow over the positive diagnosis of the situation that you have mentioned?

Sukrija: As far as I know, it is a joint appraisal of the province, the republic and the federation that the situation is constantly changing for the better and that the climate is far more favorable even though we continue to record the occurrences of excesses here and there and also the occurrences of emigration.

We have also stated in all our joint views that not all cases of emigration from Kosovo are the result of pressures. Just as it is also certain that there have been pressures. There have been pressures and today, too, pressures in various forms are still apparent here and there. In this connection we must struggle with political, ideological and other -- that is, legal -- means against all those who violate the basic constitutional rights to which all our citizens are entitled.

I think that there have been results. Certain customs are being activated which have a very powerful impact on the life of people in Kosovo: According to these customs, those who provoke various excesses must be isolated and collectively boycotted and a boycott is usually a very heavy moral blow and punishment. And that is not all. If what is involved is an offense against the law, then we request the appropriate organs to prosecute and punish the offenders involved according to laws.

Judging by everything, it seems to me that the entire climate is better. What we aspire to achieve, an atmosphere of security and trust, is being achieved. And secondly -- I am expressing my own personal opinion -- it is necessary to be resolute and persistant. No one should leave Kosovo just because he has to deal with such and such bad individual who does not shrink from gross nationalist or even physical attacks. No! It is necessary to stay so we can jointly and with all forces resist the pressures and the enemy. No one should leave. It is possible that someone has to work elsewhere, but there is no need "to pull up roots," as we say: No, that should not be done. No effort should be spared to enable all those who wish to do so to return to Kosovo, just as everything is being done for those who have already returned to reintegrate into their home communities, regardless of all difficulties, especially in the sphere of employment which, as you know, is one of the most difficult problems in Kosovo and for all Kosovo people.

There are difficulties and there have been also some difficult things. But we will not overcome all that by withdrawing and retreating. It is necessary to wage a constant struggle that strengthens the relations of trust and the secure prospects of life together.

KOMUNIST Interviews Vlasi

LD022036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 2 Jan 83

["Azem Vlasi Article in KOMUNIST" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 2 Jan (TANJUG) -- The results of the broad, intensive sociopolitical action in Kosovo to eradicate hostile activity and to stabilize the situation are significant and are being felt in all areas of the province's social life. LCY and SAWP organizations and their organs are becoming more mobile and effective in their activity at all levels. Every negative phenomenon and hostile statement is reacted to promptly. The political-security situation is assessed more realistically and more specifically in many areas and concrete measures are being taken in accordance with this.

Unlike the period immediately after the counterrevolutionary events, when a considerable number of people were in a certain state of confusion and embarrassment, many things are now much clearer. It has become much clearer to the majority of people with any sense just what the nationalists and irridentists were actually seeking, what dark plans they were actually hatching, and that this would have had unforeseeably far-reaching and serious consequences for our country, its system and international position, for the gains of our revolution, and that those consequences would have been tragic for the Albanian people themselves in Yugoslavia.

These views are voiced by Azem Vlasi, Presidium member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, in a lengthy signed article published in the new year edition of the Kosovo edition of KOMUNIST.

Vlasi goes on to say that ideopolitical differentiation is taking on a qualitatively new and broader significance, as a process which should carry on uninterruptedly. The main line of ideological differentiation for the Kosovo situation remains the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irridentism. However, it must be extended to other spheres as well; against various subjective weaknesses and negative phenomena, against all forms of nationalism, opportunism and negligence. Stressing that the effective actions of security organs in uncovering and breaking up enemy underground groups have contributed significantly to the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, Vlasi emphasizes:

We have no illusions that that part of the work is totally completed, and we bear in mind the fact that the remnants of organized hostile forces are making efforts to consolidate and maintain and, if possible, reproduce themselves. We are still faced with certain forms of organized hostile activity. This manifests itself in the writing of slogans of a hostile nature in various places. Often, hostile elements even draw children into such dirty activities and bribe them. There are cases of deliberate provocation of excesses among members of different nationalities, desecration of graves and other excesses which are aimed at maintaining an atmosphere of insecurity and tension generally. But above all in intranational relations, phenomena of nationalistic statements and commentaries, the sowing of mistrust in our system and belittling of the efforts of progressive forces to stabilize the situation are still widespread. Various types of speculation are made about complex problems in the economy.

Anti-Yugoslav propaganda, which is still intensively carried out from Albania, is still influential among those who are indoctrinated with nationalism to the point of fanaticism. Fortunately there are fewer and fewer such people, since really only a little intelligence and common sense is needed to recognize the motives, essence and aims of the propaganda carried out by Enver Hoxha's clique against our country. Sensible people in Kosovo and further afield, including Albanians, have realized that nationalistic hysteria and megalomania, demogogic manipulation of the national feelings of Albanians and the continual frightening of the Albanian people with the invention of internal and external enemies, "spies," "traitors" and other dangers, remain the only prop for Enver Hoxha's attempts to preserve an ossified, primitive and long-since-obsolete dogmatic-Stalinist system and personal power.

People in our country know very well that Enver Hoxha has maintained himself in power since 1948 by means of bloody reprisals, and has carried out a number of far-reaching bloody purges in which 15,000 died and 30,000 were put in concentration camps.

Turning to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Azem Vlasi stressed that this is not the time for conjecture as to whether the causes for emigration are to a greater extent pressures or economic-social reasons. Instead, everything should be done to guarantee peace, security, a secure life and prospects in Kosovo for all its citizens, and energetic measures should be taken against those who exert pressure on people and property. In this respect the progressive forces of Albanian nationality, as the more numerous nationality in Kosovo, are faced with an historic responsibility. Greater understanding should be shown toward the certain sensitivity manifest by Serbs, Montenegrins and other numerically smaller nationalities in Kosovo in the present political climate.

The Albanian nationality itself is also obsessed with this sensitivity, because we were not indifferent to the fact that in some municipalities outside Kosovo inhabited by an Albanian population some people rushed to ban the use of the national flag, to implement restrictions on bilingualism, and so on.

In these areas political moves were made, consciously and unconsciously, which are directly opposed to the political stands in connection with the free use of national symbols laid down by the highest leadership of the LCY and SAWP as early as 1970. The rush to hastily identify these symbols as a symbol of irredentism, in fact, is grist to the mill of the thesis that all Albanians are the same, and this considerably hampered us here in Kosovo as well, in the ideological struggle against Albanian nationalism and irridentism.

We must not forget that the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo were preceeded by a period of almost total anarchy. You could achieve anything through family and other connections, from a position of authority and in other ways, but through regular means -- almost nothing. That is why I can freely say that in the stabilization process so far, the struggle against such negative phenomena has contributed as much as the struggle against the hostile forces which attacked the gains of our revolution.

We have achieved our first goal; calming the situation and creating the conditions for organized, well-thought-out and long-term sociopolitical work. The main goal remains: long-term action to change the state of affairs and relations in a positive direction, elimination of the numerous causes which led to the outbreak of nationalism and irredentism, and elimination of opportunism which we still find in many areas, concludes Azem Vlasi, Presidium member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

## BRIEFS

NEW MAGAZINE IN ALBANIAN -- Pristina, 3 Jan (TANJUG) -- A new specialized scientific magazine devoted to contemporary problems of the Albanian language and published by the Albanian Institute in Pristina has recently appeared. The magazine, THE ALBANIAN LANGUAGE [GJUHA SHQIPE], will publish studies and scientific work on phonetics, morphology, syntax, lexicology and other current (?linguistic matters). [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 3 Jan 83 LD]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY -- Budapest -- The total value of Yugoslav-Hungarian trade in 1983 will amount to $700 million, which is over 10 percent more than this year's amount. The commodity trade will be balanced, just as it was this year, and cooperative deals will account for more than 40 percent of it. This is stated in the protocol for next year's commodity trade signed by Borivoje Djordjevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, and Janos Vas, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Dec 82 p 6 AU]

MACEDONIAN EXPORTS -- The Skopje Interimpeks-Promet work organization has signed a number of barter contracts on behalf of several Macedonian work organizations for exports to Poland, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Greece. The value of the contract with a Warsaw firm is $12 million, with a Lodz firm $20 million, with a Moscow firm $4 million, with a Sofia firm $4 million and with an Athens firm $10 million. [Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 7 Dec 82 p 1 AU]

MARGAN, ISLAMIC LEADER -- Belgrade: Dr Ivo Margan, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Executive Council Commission for Relations With the Religious Communities, today received (Naim el Hadziabdic), head of the Islamic community in Yugoslavia. Views were exchanged on relations between the social community and the Islamic community and the SFRY; both sides emphasized the need for these relations to develop on the bases of the Constitution and the law. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 29 Dec 82 LD]